THE

McGILL

University Calendar,

AND

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1868-9.

1869-70

CORRECTED TO JUNE, 1869.



Montreal:
JOHN LOVELL, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
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ANNUAL CALENDAR

OF

McGILL COLLEGE

AND

UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL.

FOUNDED BY BEQUEST OF THE HON. JAMES McGILL, IN 1811;
ERECTED INTO A UNIVERSITY BY ROYAL CHARTER
IN 1821; AND RE-ORGANIZED BY AN
AMENDED CHARTER IN 1852.

SESSION OF 1869-70.

MONTREAL:
PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY J. C. BECKET, ST. JAMES ST.

1869.

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1869-1870

BENEFACTORS OF THE

McGill University, Montreal.

I. ORIGINAL ENDOWMENTS, 1811.

THE HONOURABLE JAMES McGILL, by his last Will and Testament, under date 8th January, 1811, bequeathed the Estate of Burnside, situated near the City of Montreal, and containing forty-seven acres of Land, with the Manor House and Buildings thereon erected, and also the sum of ten thousand pounds in money, unto "the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," constituted by Act of Parliament in the Forty-first Year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, to erect and establish an University or College for the purpose of Education, and the advancement of learning in the Province of Lower Canada, with a competent number of Professors and Teachers to render such Establishment effectual and beneficial for the purposes intended, requiring that one of the Colleges to be comprised in the said University, should be named and perpetually be known and distinguished by the appellation of "McGill College."

The value of the above mentioned property was estimated at the date of the bequest at - - - - - - - - £30,000

II. SUBSCRIPTIONS IN 1856.

At a meeting called by a number of the influential citizens of Montreal, and held at the Merchants' Exchange, 6th December, 1856, for the purpose of taking into consideration the financial condition of the University of McGill College.—The following Resolution was adopted:

"That an effort ought to be made for increasing the endowment of McGill College in such a manner as to extend its usefulness, and to place it for the future upon an independent and permanent footing."

Whereupon in pursuance of the above Resolution, the following donations were enrolled for Special or General objects connected with the University,--The Royal Institution granting Scholarships in perpetuity according to the value of the donations.

The Honourable John Molson Thomas Molson, Esq. - William Molson, Esq. - for the formation and maintenance of the chair of English Language and Literature.	£5,000
John Gordon McKenzie, Esq. -	500
Ira Gould, Esq. - - -	500
John Frothingham, Esq. - -	500
John Torrance, Esq. - -	500
James B. Greenshields, Esq. -	300
William Busby Lambe, Esq. -	300
Sir George Simpson, Knight -	250
Henry Thomas, Esq. - -	250
John Redpath, Esq. - -	250
James M'Dougall, Esq. - -	250
James Torrance, Esq. - -	250
Honourable James Ferrier -	250
John Smith, Esq. - - -	250
Harrison Stephens, Esq. - -	250
James Mitchell, Esq, - -	250
Henry Chapman, Esq. - -	150
Mr. Chapman also founded a Gold Medal to be given annually in the graduating class in Arts.	
John James Day, Esq. - -	150
Honourable Peter McGill -	150
Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq. -	150
Peter Redpath, Esq. - -	150
Thomas M. Taylor, Esq. - -	150
Joseph McKay Esq. - -	150
Donald Lorn McDougall, Esq. -	150
Honourable John Rose - -	150
Charles Alexander, Esq. - -	150
Moses E. David, Esq. - -	150
Wm. Carter, Esq. - - -	150
Thomas Paton, Esq. - -	150
Wm. Workman, Esq. - -	150
Honourable A. T. Galt, - -	150
Honourable Luther H. Holton -	150
Henry Lyman, Esq. - - -	150
David Torrance, Esq. - -	150
Edwin Atwater, Esq. - -	150
Theodore Hart, Esq. - -	150
William Forsyth Grant, Esq. -	150
Robert Campbell, Esq. - -	150
Alfred Savage, Esq. - -	150
James Ferrier, Jr. Esq., - -	150
William Stephens, Esq. - -	150
N. S. Whitney, Esq. - - -	150
William Dow, Esq. - - -	150
William Watson, Esq. - -	150
Edward Major, Esq. - -	150
Honourable Charles Dewey Day	50
John R. Esdaile, Esq. - -	50

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III. WILLIAM MOLSON HALL.

In 1861 the "William Molson Hall," being the west wing of the McGill College Buildings, with the Museum Rooms, and the Chemical Laboratory and Class Rooms, was erected through the munificent Donation of the founder whose name it bears.

IV. ENDOWMENTS OF MEDALS.

In 1860 the sum of £200 presented to the College by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was applied to the foundation of a Gold Medal, to be called the "Prince of Wales Gold Medal."

In 1864 the "Anne Molson Gold Medal," was founded by Mrs. John Molson, of Belmont Hall, Montreal, for an Honour Course in Mathematics and Physical Science.

In the same year the "Shakespeare Gold Medal," for an Honour Course, to comprise and include the works of Shakespeare and the Literature of England from his time to the time of Addison, both inclusive, and such other accessory subjects as the Corporation may from time to time appoint,—was founded by citizens of Montreal, on occasion of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare.

In the same year the "Logan Gold Medal," for an Honour Course in Geology and Natural Science, was founded by Sir William Edmund Logan, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.

In 1865, the "Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal," was founded by John Torrance, Esq., of St. Antoine Hall, Montreal, in memory of the late Mrs. John Torrance, for the best student in the graduating class in Law, and more especially for the highest proficiency in Roman Law.

In the same year, the "Holmes Gold Medal" was founded by the Medical Faculty, as a memorial of the late Andrew Holmes, Esquire, M.D., LL.D. late Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, to be given to the best student in the graduating class in Medicine, who shall undergo a special examination in all the branches, whether Primary or Final.

V. EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.

The "Jane Redpath Exhibition" of $100 annually, during pleasure of the donor was founded in 1868 by Mrs. Redpath of Terrace Bank, Montreal.

The Governors' Scholarship of $100 to $120 annually, was founded by subscription of members of the Board of Governors in 1869.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mrs. G. Frothingham, for the arrangement of Dr. Carpenter's Collection of Mazatlan Shells	$233
Hon. C. Dunkin, M.P., in aid of the chair of Practical Chemistry	1,200
Principal Dawson, in aid of the same	1,200
P. Redpath, Esq., do. do.	266

Subscriptions for the Purchase of Philosophical Apparatus, 1867.

William Molson, Esq.	$500	2,050
J. H. R. Molson, Esq.	500	
Peter Redpath, Esq.	500	
George Moffat, Esq.	250	
Andrew Robertson, Esq.	100	
John Frothingham, Esq.	100	
David Torrance, Esq.	100	

Subscriptions for the Erection of a Fire-proof Building for the Carpenter Collection of shells, 1868.

Peter Redpath, Esq.	$500
William Molson, Esq.	500
H. Stephens, Esq.	100
R. J. Reekie, Esq.	100
J. H. R. Molson,	100
Sir W. E. Logan, F.R.S.,	100
J. Molson, Esq.	100
Thomas Workman, Esq., M.P.,	100
G. Frothingham, Esq.	100
Wm. Dow, Esq.	100
Thomas Rimmer, Esq.	100
Andrew Robertson, Esq.	100
Benaiah Gibb, Esq.	50
Honourable John Rose	30
	$2,080

ACADEMICAL YEAR, 1869-70.

SEPTEMBER 1869.

1	Wed.	Session of Normal School & High School commences.
2	Thu.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tue.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thu.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
14	Tue.	Examinat's in Classics } Matriculation,
15	Wed.	" in Ma'tics } Supplemental
16	Thu.	" in English, } Jane Redpath Exhibition,
		Log. & Men. & Mo. Phi. } Gov. Schol'ship
17	Fri.	Examinat's in Nat. Sci. } and Entrance
		" in Mod. Lan. } Scholarships.
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Lectures in Arts commence.
21	Tue.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thu.	Examinations, Anne Molson prizes.
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tue.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thu.	

OCTOBER 1869.

1	Fri.	Lectures in Agriculture commence.
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
5	Tue.	
6	Wed.	*Founder's Birth-day.*
7	Thu.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	*The William Molson Hall* opened 1862.
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tue.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thu.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
19	Tue.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thu.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tue.	
27	Wed.	Regular Meeting of Corporation. School Examiners appointed. Reports on Scholarships. Accounts audited.
28	Thu.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	
31	Sun.	

NOVEMBER 1869.

1	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
2	Tue	Session of Law and Medical Faculties commences.
3	Wed.	
4	Thu.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	Matriculation Examination in Medicine commences.
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tue.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thu.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Winter term of High School commences.
16	Tue.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thu.	
19	Fri.	Annual University Lecture.
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tue.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thu.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
30	Tue.	

DECEMBER 1869.

1	Wed	
2	Thu.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tue.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thu.	
10	Fri.	Lectures in Arts terminate for Christmas Examinations.
11	Sat.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
14	Tue.	Examination in Mathematics & Physics
15	Wed.	
16	Thu.	Examination in Classics.
17	Fri.	Examination in Natural Science.
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	Examination in English, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Hebrew.
21	Tue.	Examinations in French and German.
22	Wed.	Christmas Vacation commences.
23	Thu.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	Christmas-day.
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tue.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thu.	
31	Fri.	

JANUARY 1870.

1	Sat.	
2	**Sun.**	
3	Mon.	
4	Tue	
5	Wed.	Christmas Vacation ends.
6	Thu.	Lectures in Arts, Medicine and Law recommence.
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	**Sun.**	
10	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
11	Tue.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thu.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	**Sun.**	
17	Mon.	
18	Tue.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thu.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	**Sun.**	
24	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
25	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
26	Wed.	Regular Meeting of Corporation. Examiners appointed. Annual Report to Visitor,
27	Thu.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	**Sun.**	
31	Mon.	

FEBRUARY 1870.

1	Tue.	Spring term of High School commences.
2	Wed.	Ordinary Examinations of Faculty of Law.
3	Thu.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	**Sun.**	
7	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
8	Tue.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thu.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	**Sun.**	
14	Mon.	
15	Tue.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thu.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	**Sun.**	
21	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
22	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
23	Wed.	Meeting of Examiners.
24	Thu.	Supplemental Examinations.
25	Fri.	College Exam. in Maths. [Second year.]
26	Sat.	
27	**Sun.**	
28	Mon.	

MARCH 1870.

1	Tue.	
2	Wed.	No Lectures.
3	Thu.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	**Sun.**	
7	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
8	Tue.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thu.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	**Sun.**	
14	Mon.	School Examinations of the University.
15	Tue.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thu.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	**Sun.**	
21	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
22	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
23	Wed.	
24	Thu.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	**Sun.**	
28	Mon.	
29	Tue.	Theses for Degree of B.C.L. to be sent in to the Dean of Faculty.
30	Wed.	Theses for Degree of M.D., C.M. to be sent in to the Dean of Faculty.
31	Thu.	

APRIL 1870.

1	Fri.	Lectures in Arts terminate.
2	Sat.	
3	**Sun.**	
4	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. B.A. Honour Examinations.
5	Tue.	
6	Wed.	Ordinary Examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
7	Thu.	Ordinary Examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	**Sun.**	
11	Mon.	Ordinary Examination in Greek.
12	Tue.	Ordinary Exam. in Latin and History.
13	Wed.	
14	Thu.	Ordinary Examinations in English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.
15	Fri.	Good Friday. Easter Vacation commen.
16	Sat.	
17	**Sun.**	Easter Day.
18	Mon	
19	Tue.	
20	Wed.	Ordinary Examinations in Natural Science and Chemistry.
21	Thu.	Ordinary Examinations in French, German and Hebrew.
22	Fri.	B.A. Honour Examinations.
23	Sat.	Primary Exam. for Degree in Medicine.
24	**Sun.**	
25	Mon.	B.A. and other Honour Examinations.
26	Tue.	Meeting of Examiners. Final Examinations for Degree in Medicine.
27	Wed.	Regular Meeting of Corporation.
28	Thu.	B.A. and other Honour Examinations.
29	Fri.	B.A. Honour Examinations [Viva Voce,] Meeting of Examiners. Declaration of results of Examinations.
30	Sat.	Matriculation Examination in Medicine.

MAY 1870.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	Annual Meeting of Convocation, Faculty of Arts.
3	Tue.	Adjourned Meeting of Convocation, Faculties of Medicine and Law.
4	Wed.	
5	Thu.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tue.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thu.	
13	Fri.	Matriculation examination in Medicine.
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	Whit Sunday.
16	Mon.	
17	Tue.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thu.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tue.	Queen's Birthday.
25	Wed.	
26	Thu.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tue.	

JUNE 1870.

1	Wed.	Examin's in Normal School commence.
2	Thu.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tue.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thu.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tue.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thu.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tue.	
22	Wed.	Regular Meeting of Corporation. Reports of Normal and High School.
23	Thu.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tue.	
29	Wed.	Normal School clases for Summer vacation.
30	Thu.	Summer term of High School ends.

JULY 1870.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tue.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thu.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tue.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thu.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tue.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thu.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tue.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thu.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	
31	Sun.	

AUGUST 1870.

1	Mon.	
2	Tue.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thu.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tue.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thu.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tue.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thu.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tue.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thu.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tue.	
31	Wed.	

ADDENDA.

I. TO THE LIST OF OFFICERS:—

NORMAN W. TRENHOLME, M.A., B.C.L., Lecturer in Roman Law.

II. TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS:—

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY AND MINING.

Young men desiring to qualify themselves for Geological Exploration or for the Management of Mining operations, are informed that the Honour Course in Geology, (P. 40), will be open to them as Partial Students, together with the classes in Mathematics, Physics, Natural Science and Modern Languages, and that additional Lectures in Mining and Metallurgy will be delivered. Those intending to enter the Course should know a sufficient amount of Mathematics to enable them at least to enter the Classes of the First year. The Fees for the ordinary college classes will be as stated in the Calendar—§ IX., but there will be extra fees for the classes of Mining and Metallurgy. Information as to details may be obtained on application to the Principal.

PRIZE IN HEBREW.

A Graduate of the University has offered to found a Prize in Hebrew and Oriental Literature, which will probably be offered in the Session of 1869-70. The conditions of competition will be made known at the beginning of the Session.

McGill University, Montreal.

The Thirty-seventh Session of this University, being the Seventeenth under the amended charter, will commence in the Autumn of 1869.

By virtue of the Royal Charter, granted in 1821 and amended in 1852, the Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill College, constitute the Corporation of the University, and under the statutes framed by the Board of Governors with approval of the Visitor, have the power of granting degrees in all the Arts and Faculties, in McGill College, and in Colleges affiliated thereto.

The Statutes and Regulations of the University have been framed on the most liberal principles, with the view of affording to all classes of persons the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training. In its religious character the University is Protestant, but not denominational; and while all possible attention will be given to the character and conduct of students, no interference with their peculiar religious views will be sanctioned.

I. McGILL COLLEGE.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.—The complete course of study for the Degree of B.A. extends over four Sessions, of eight months each; and includes Classics and Mathematics, Experimental Physics, English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and one Modern Language, or Hebrew; all of which subjects are imperative in the three first years of the Course; but in the fourth year options are allowed in favour of the Honour Courses in Classics, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and English Literature. Certain exemptions are also allowed to Professional Students. There are also Special and Partial Courses, and facilities are afforded for the practice of Meteorological observations.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—The complete course of study in Medicine extends over four Sessions, of six months each, and leads to the degree of M.D., C. M.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.—The complete course in Law extends over three Sessions, of six months each, and leads to the degrees of B.C.L. and D.C.L.

[Details of the above courses of study, with the fees and the dates of commencement of the classes, will be found in subsequent pages.]

II. AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Students of these Colloges are matriculated in the University, and may pursue their course of study wholly in the Affiliated College, or in part therein and in part in McGill College, and may come up to the University Examinations on the same terms with the Students of McGill College.

MORRIN COLLEGE, *Quebec*, is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts and Law. The ordinary Course in Arts includes Classics, Mathematics, English Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic. There are Honour Courses in Classics and in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

[Detailed information may be obtained from Rev. John Cook, D.D., Principal.]

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, *Richmond, P.Q.*, is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts.

[Detailed information may be obtained from J. H. Graham, M.A., Principal.]

III AFFILIATED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES.

Affiliated Theological Colleges have the right of obtaining for their students the advantage, in whole or in part, of the course of study in Arts, with such facilites in regard to exemptions as may be agreed on.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *Montreal.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF MONTREAL, in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church.

IV. AFFILIATED SCHOOLS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL OF MCGILL COLLEGE affords the Classical and Mathematical training necessary for entering the College course, with a good English education fitting for business pursuits.

THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL provides the training requisite for Teachers of Elementary and Model Schools and Academies. Teachers trained in this School are entitled to Provincial diplomas.

THE MODEL SCHOOLS OF THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL are Elementary Schools, divided into a Boys' Department, Girls' Department and Primary School. Teachers in training in the Normal School are employed in these Schools, under the supervision of the Head Master and Mistress.

[Detailed information respecting these Schools will be found in subsequent pages.]

DIRECTORY TO BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. MCGILL COLLEGE—Containing the Class Rooms of the Faculty of Arts, with its Museum and Library; and the residences of the Principal, the Professor in charge of the Undergraduates, and the Secretary:—*Sherbrooke Street, head of McGill College Avenue.*

2. BURNSIDE HALL—Containing the Class Rooms of the Faculty of Law, and of the High School Department, and the Office of the Secretary:—*Corner of Dorchester and University Streets.*

3. BUILDING OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY—Containing its Class Rooms, Museum and Library:—15 *Cotté Street.*

4. THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL—*Belmont Street, opposite the foot of University Street.*

5. THE COLLEGE OBSERVATORY—*At the west end of the College Buildings.*

6. THE GYMNASIUM—*University Street, near Burnside Hall.*

1869-70

GOVERNING BODY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

VISITOR.

His Excellency THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART., K.G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c.

GOVERNORS.

(*Being the Members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.*)

The HON. CHARLES DEWEY DAY, LL.D., *President and Chancellor of the University.*

The HON. JAS. FERRIER, Senator, M.L.C.
THOMAS BROWN ANDERSON, Esq.
ANDREW ROBERTSON, M.A., Q.C.
The HON. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN, M.A., D.C.L., M.P.
WILLIAM MOLSON, Esq.
ALEX. MORRIS, M.A., D.C.L., M.P.
The HON. JOHN ROSE, Q.C., M.P.
PETER REDPATH, Esq.
JOHN FROTHINGHAM, Esq.
DAVID TORRANCE, Esq.
GEORGE MOFFATT, M.A.
JOHN H. R. MOLSON, Esq.

PRINCIPAL:—

JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., *Vice-Chancellor.*

FELLOWS:—

VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L., LL.D., Vice-Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

HENRY ASPINWALL HOWE, M.A., Rector of the High School.

The HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P., Dean of the Faculty of Law.

BROWN CHAMBERLIN, M.A., D.C.L., M.P.

SIR WILLIAM E. LOGAN, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

JOHN H. GRAHAM, M.A., Principal of St. Francis College, Richmond.

REV. JOHN COOK, D.D., Principal of Morrin College, Quebec.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, McGill University.

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LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL DONATIONS

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Faculty of Arts.

The Principal (ex-officio).
Professors—Leach.
Howe.
De Sola.
Dawson.
Markgraf.
Smallwood.
Johnson.
Cornish.
Darey.
Hunt.
Dean of the Faculty—Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D.
Librarian—Professor Markgraf.

The next Session of this Faculty will commence on September 14th, 1869, and will extend to April 30th, 1870.

§ I. MATRICULATION AND ADMISSION.

Candidates for Matriculation as Undergraduates, are required to present themselves to the Dean of the Faculty, on the 14th of September, for examination: they may, however, enter after the commencement of the Session, if, on examination, found qualified to join the classes.

The subjects of examination for entrance into the first Year, are Classics, Mathematics, and English.

In Classics.—Latin Grammar, Greek Grammar, and one easy Latin and one easy Greek author. The authors recommended are Cæsar; Sallust; Virgil (Æneid, B. I.); Xenophon (Anabasis, B. I.); Homer (Iliad B. I.)

In Mathematics.—Arithmetic; Algebra, to Simple Equations inclusive; Euclid's Elements, Books, I., II., III.

In English.—Writing from Dictation.

Candidates may be admitted to the standing of students of the Second Year, provided that they pass the Sessional Examination of the First Year, or an examination in the following subjects, at the beginning of the Second Year:—

In Classics.

Greek.—Homer, Book VI.; Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I; Grammar and Prose Composition.

Latin.—Virgil, Æneid, Book VI.; Cicero, Orations against Catiline; Grammar and Prose Composition.

In Mathematics.

Euclid.—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with Defs. of Book V. (omitting propositions 27, 28, 29 of Book VI.)

Algebra.—To end of Quadratic Equations, (Colenso's Alg.)

Trigonometry.—Galbraith & Haughton's Trigonometry, Chaps, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, to beginning of numerical solution of plane triangles.

Arithmetic.—Ordinary Rules.—Proportion, Interest, Discount, &c., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root.

In English Literature.—English Grammar and Composition.

In French or German.—Grammar and easy Translation.

[Candidates who are unable to pass the entrance Examination of the Second Year in Modern Languages, may be allowed to enter, but will be required to take additional lectures in one modern language in the second year, or to take the subject in both the second and third years.]

Students of other Universities may be admitted, on the production of certificates, to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.

Candidates for Matriculation as Partial Students taking three or more Courses of Lectures, or as Students in any Special Course, will be examined in the subjects necessary thereto, as may from time to time be determined by the Faculty.

Persons desirous of taking one or two Courses of Lectures as Occasional Students, may apply to the Dean for entry in his Register, and may procure from the Secretary tickets for the Lectures they desire to attend.

Every Student is expected to present, on his entrance, a written intimation from his parent or guardian, of the name of the minister of religion, under whose care and instruction it is desired that the Student shall be placed, and who shall thereupon be invited to place himself in communication with the Faculty on the subject. Failing such intimation from the parent or guardian, the Faculty will endeavour to establish such relations.

§ II. SCHOLARSHIPS, BURSARIES, &c.

1. ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES.

Sixteen Scholarships have been placed by the Governors at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor General. Candidates for such Scholarships must pass the usual Matriculation Examination.

By command of His Excellency, four of these Scholarships will be offered for competition in the Matriculation Examination of the ensuing session. Students of the first and second years are eligible. The examination will be a special one, in the subjects of the first and second years.

Eight other Scholarships may be granted by the Board of Governors, from time to time, to the most successful Students who may present themselves as candidates. By order of the Board one of these is given annually to the *Dux* of the High School.

In the event of any Academy or High School in the Province of Quebec offering for competition among its pupils an annual Bursary in the Faculty of Arts, of not less than $80, the Governors will add a scholarship thereto.

Any Academy, or High School, sending up in one year three or more candidates competent to pass creditably the Matriculation Examination, will be entitled to a scholarship for the most deserving of such candidates.

One Scholarship in Arts may be given annually to any teacher holding the Model School or Academy Diploma of the McGill Normal School, recommended by the Principal and Professors of the School, and passing creditably the Matriculation Examination in Arts.

All of the above Scholarships shall entitle the Students holding them to exemption from the Sessional Fees in the Faculty of Arts.

Two Bursaries of $50 each, have been granted by the Board of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, in aid of Students in the Special course of Agriculture. For terms of competition, see notice of Special Course of Agriculture.

2. EXHIBITIONS AND UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

JANE REDPATH EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition, founded in the year 1868, by Mrs. Redpath of Terrace Bank, Montreal, is of the annual value of $100, and is tenable

for one year. It is offered for competition in September, 1869, to Students of the second year.

The course appointed for the examination is as follows:—

Classics. GREEK.—Homer, Iliad, Book VI. LATIN.—Cicero, Select Letters; Latin Prose Composition.

Mathematics.—Geometry and Algebra (Ordinary and Honour) of the First year.

English Literature.—English Composition and Prosody.

Chemistry.—Non-metallic Elements.

French.—Moliere L'Avare, Les Femmes Savantes, Misanthrope.

Or one of the following, instead of French:—

German.—As in the First year. (Theological Students only).

Hebrew.—As in the First year.

If the answering be not sufficiently good, the Exhibition may be withheld, and offered in the following Session for Competition to the Students of any year the Faculty may select. Payment will be made to the successful Candidate in two instalments; viz:—After he has passed the Christmas examination and the Sessional Examination, respectively.

GOVERNORS' SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship, founded by subscription among the members of the board of Governors, in the present year, is of an annual value of $100 to $120. It is tenable for two years.

It will be offered for Competition in September, 1869, to Students of the Third year.

The course appointed for the Examination is as follows:—

Classics.—GREEK. Euripides, Medea; Herodotus, Book VIII. LATIN.—Horace, Epistles, Book 1; Cicero, De Imperio Cn. Pompeii.

Mathematics.—Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus of Second year.

Logic.—Pure Logic, as in Second year.

English Literature.—Anglo Saxon Grammar, Klipstein.

Botany.—Natural Families, *Ranunculaceæ*, *Orchidaceæ*, *Filices*.

French.—Racine, Britannicus, Les Plaideurs.

Or one of the following, instead of French:—

German.—As in the Second year.

Hebrew.—As in the Second year. (Theological Students only).

The rules respecting the award and annual payment of this Scholarship, are the same as for the Jane Redpath Exhibition.

§ III. COURSE OF STUDY.

ORDINARY COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

First Year.—Classics; French or German; English Literature; Pure Mathematics; History; Elementary Chemistry.

Second Year.—Classics; French or German; English Literature; Logic; Pure Mathematics; Botany.

Third Year.—Classics; English Literature; Mental and Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric; Mixed Mathematics; Experimental Physics; Zoology.

Fourth Year.—Classics; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mixed Mathematics; Experimental Physics; Mineralogy and Geology.

Undergraduates are required to study either French or German for two years, (viz., in the First and Second Years,) taking the same language in each year. Any student failing to pass the Examination at the end of the second year, will be required to pass a Supplemental Examination, or to take an additional Session in the Language in which he has failed. In addition to the obligatory, there are other Lectures, attendance on which is optional.

The Lectures in Modern Languages will be so arranged that Students competent and desirous to take in the same year the Lectures in French and in German may do so.

Students who intend to join any Theological school, on giving written notice to that effect at the beginning of the First Year, may take Hebrew instead of French or German.

The Faculty may permit any student to take Spanish instead of French or German.

Undergraduates are arranged according to their standing, as Students of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Years; and, are required to attend all the Courses of Lectures appointed for their several years, under the regulations as to attendance and conduct stated in § VII. The only exceptions are those in favour of Honour and Professional Students stated below.

HONOUR COURSES.

At the examination for the Degree of B. A., Honours are given in the following subjects, for which special Honour Courses are provided:—(For details see under § X.)

1. *Classics.*
2. *Mathematics and Physics.*
3. *Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.*
4. *English Language, Literature and History.*
5. *Natural Science.*

Students taking B. A. Honours in any of the above Courses may omit two of the ordinary subjects in the Degree Examination, under the conditions stated in § IV. 4.

In Mathematics and Physics, Honours are also given in the First, Second, and Third Years, and in Classics in the Third Year.

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§ IV. EXAMINATIONS.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

There are two examinations in each year; one at Christmas, and the other at the end of the Session. In both of these, Students will be arranged according to their answering, as 1st Class, 2nd Class and 3rd Class.

Students who fail in any subject in the Christmas Examination, are required to pass a Supplemental Examination in that subject before admission to the Sessional Examinations.

Students who fail in one subject in the Sessional Examination, are required to pass a Supplemental examination in that subject. Should they fail in this, they will be required in the following Session to take the Lectures and pass the Examination in the subject in which they have failed, in addition to those of the ordinary Course, or to pass the Examination alone without attending Lectures, at the discretion of the Faculty

Failure in two or more subjects at the Sessional Examinations involves the loss of the Session. The Faculty may permit the Student to recover his standing by passing a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the ensuing Session. For the purposes of this regulation, Classics and Mathematics are each regarded as two subjects.

The time for the Supplemental Examinations will be fixed by the Faculty; and such Examination will not be granted at any other time, except by special permission of the Faculty, and on payment of a fee of $5.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

There are three University Examinations; the *Matriculation*, at Entrance; the *Intermediate*, at the end of the Second Year; and the *Final*, at the end of the Fourth Year.

1. The subjects of the Matriculation Examination are stated in Section I.

2. In the Intermediate Examination, the subjects are Classics and Pure Mathematics, Logic, and the English language, with one other Modern language, or Botany. Theological Students are allowed to take Hebrew instead of a Modern language. The subjects for the Examination of 1869, are as follows.

Classics.—Greek,—Lysias.—In Eratosthenem. Isocrates.—Ad Demonicum.
Latin.—Valerius Maximus.—Book III.
Latin Prose Composition.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic.
Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI. and def. of Book V.
Algebra to Quadratic Equations inclusive.
Trigonometry, including use of Logarithms.

Logic.—Bowen's Treatise.

English.—Spalding's History of English Literature.
An English Essay.

With one of the following:—

1. *Botany and Vegetable Physiology.*—Structural and Systematic Botany, as in Gray's Text-book, omitting the Descriptions of the Orders.
2. *French*—Moliere,—Misanthrope; Racine,—Britannicus, Athalie, Phedre; Boileau, Art Poetique, History of the French Literature of the 17th and 18th centuries; Translation and Retranslation.
3. *German.*—Schmidt's German Guide. Adler's Reader. Translation into German.
4. *Hebrew.*—Grammar, to the end of the Irregular Verbs. Translation from the Book of Genesis. Exercises,—Hebrew into English and English into Hebrew.

3. For the Final Examination six subjects are appointed; namely (1) Classics, (2) Mixed Mathematics, (3) Mental and Moral Philosophy, (4) Natural Science, (5) Experimental Physics, (6) One Modern Language and Literature (or Hebrew) with History.

Every Candidate must pass in four of these, namely, Classics and Mixed Mathematics, which are obligatory, and any two of the remaining subjects at his option.

1. *Classics.*—Greek.—Plato.—Republic, Book I. Sophocles.—Electra.
Latin.—Tacitus.—Histories, Book I.
Juvenal.—Satt. I. III. & VIII.
Latin Prose Composition.
General Paper in Grammar and History.

2. *Mathematics.*—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy } As treated in Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals.

[Except in the case of Exemptions to Professional Students as stated in § V.]

With any two of the following:—

3. *Mental and Moral Philosophy.*—Mansel's Metaphysics,—Part I.—Psychology; Schwegler's History of Philosophy; Whewell's Elements of Morality.

4. *Natural Science,*—Geology and Mineralogy, as in Dana's Geology and Manual of Mineralogy.—The Zoology, Botany and Chemistry necessary to the study of the books above named: or as in Dallas' Outline of Zoology, Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany, and Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry.

5. *Experimental Physics.*—*Light.*—Theories.—Reflection.—Refraction.—Dispersion.—Interference and Diffraction.—Double Refraction,—Polarisation. *Heat.*—Dilatation of Solids, Liquids and Gases.—Specific and latent Heat.—Radiation and Conduction of Heat.—Mechanical Theory of Heat.

6. *History and English Literature.*—Smith's Student's Gibbon—Smith's Student's Hume—Marsh's Handbook of the English Language and Collyer's History of English Literature.

Or instead of History and English, candidates may take one of the following:—

(a) *History and French.*—History as above. The course of French for the Fourth Year.—*Bossuet*—Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle; *Boileau*—Art Poetique. Translation into French, and French Composition.

(b) *History and German.*—History as above. *Schiller*—Geschichte des 30 jahrigen Krieges; *Goethe*—Iphigenie auf Tauris. General paper on Grammar, Translation into German, and German prose Composition.

(c) *History and Hebrew.*—(Theological Students only). History as above. Hebrew Grammar; Translations from first four chapters of Isaiah; any three of the Psalms; the Chaldaic portions of the Scriptures; Targum of Onkelos on Genesis I. Modern Hebrew Poetry, Halevi or Gabirol.

4. Candidates for B. A. Honours who, at the Third Year Sessional Examination, have been placed in the 1st or 2nd Class in any two of the six subjects appointed for the Final Examination, are entitled to the following privileges.

(1). They may claim to have the Third Year Examination in these

two subjects regarded as a B. A. Examination in the same. (This amounts to exemption at the ordinary B. A. Examination from two of the subjects required. § IV. 3.)

(2.) They are required to attend the Ordinary Lectures of the Fourth Year in two subjects only. These must be the subjects in which they are to pass the Ordinary B. A. Examination, if Lectures are delivered in them; if not, the choice is left to the Candidate.

No Student shall be entitled to the above privileges, unless his attendance on Lectures in the Fourth Year, and progress in the subject in which he is a Candidate for Honours, shall be satisfactory to the Professor, nor unless he shall have obtained a Certificate of creditable answering in the Honour Examinations.

II. FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

Bachelors of Arts, of at least three years' standing, are entitled to the degree of Master of Arts, after such examination and exercises as may be prescribed by the Corporation. The exercise at present appointed is the preparation of a Thesis on any literary, scientific, or professional subject, to be selected by the candidate, and approved by the Faculty; the Thesis to be submitted to the Faculty and reported on to the Corporation.

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§ V. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS.

I. LAW AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Students of the Third and Fourth Years, matriculated in the Faculties of Law or Medicine of this University, are entitled to the following exemptions:—

In the Third year they may omit the Lectures and Examinations in any one of the following subjects:—Zoology, Experimental Physics, or Rhetoric.

In the Lectures of the Fourth Year, they may omit Greek; and also Geology or Experimental Physics. At the Christmas Examination of the Fourth Year, they may omit Astronomy and Optics.

In the Ordinary B. A. Examination, they may, in Classics, pass in Latin alone; and, in Mixed Mathematics, in Mechanics and Hydrostatics alone.

To be allowed these privileges in either year, they must give notice at the commencement of the Session, to the Dean of the Faculty, of their intention to claim exemptions as Professional Students, and must produce, at the end of the Session, certificates of attendance on a full course of Professional Lectures in the year for which the exemptions are claimed.

II. STUDENTS OF AFFILIATED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES.

Such Students, whether entered as Matriculated or Occasional, are subject to the regulations of the Faculty of Arts in the same manner as other students.

The Faculty will make formal reports to the Governing body of the Theological College, to which any such Student may belong, as to:—(1) his conduct and attendance on the classes of the Faculty; and (2) his standing in the several examinations; such reports to be furnished after the Christmas and Sessional Examinations, severally, if called for.

Matriculated Students are allowed no exemptions in the course for the degree of B. A., till they have passed the Intermediate Examination; but they may take Hebrew in the First and Second Years, instead of Modern Languages.

In the Third and Fourth Years they are allowed exemptions from the following subjects:—

In the Third Year they may omit Astronomy and Optics, Experimental Physics and Rhetoric.

In the Fourth Year they may omit Experimental Physics and English Literature.

Certificates of attendance on the full course of lectures in the Theological College, must be produced by Students who avail themselves of these exemptions, before presenting themselves for Examination.

[No Student will be allowed in the same session both Professional and Honour exemptions.]

§ VI. MEDALS, HONOURS, PRIZES AND CLASSING.

1. Gold Medals will be awarded in the B. A. Honour Examinations, to Students taking the highest Honours of the First Rank in the subjects stated below, and who shall have passed creditably the Ordinary Examinations for the degree of B. A.

The *Chapman Gold Medal*, for the Classical Languages and Literature.

The *Prince of Wales Gold Medal*, for Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The *Anne Molson Gold Medal*, for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The *Shakespeare Gold Medal*, for the English Language, Literature and History.

The *Logan Gold Medal*, for Geology and other Natural Sciences.

In the event of there being no candidates for any Medal, or of none of the candidates fulfilling the required conditions, the Medal will be withheld, and the proceeds of its endowment for the year may be devoted to prizes in the subject for which the Medal was intended. (Under this regulation, the Anne Molson Prize in Mathematics, will be offered at the beginning of the session of 1869-70.) For details see announcements of the several subjects below.

2. Honours, of First or Second Rank, will be awarded to those Matriculated Students who have successfully passed the Examinations in any Honour course established by the Faculty, and have also passed creditably the ordinary Examinations in all the subjects proper to their year.

3. Certificates of High General Standing will be granted to those Matriculated Students who are placed in the First Class in the aggregate of the studies proper to their year.

4. Prizes or Certificates, to those Matriculated Students who may have distinguished themselves in the studies of a particular class, and who have attended all the other classes proper to their year.

Students taking B. A. Honours will be placed at the head of the Degree list: and Students who pass the Ordinary Degree and Sessional Examinations, will be arranged as 1st Class, 2nd Class or 3rd Class, according to their answering.

The names of those who have taken Honours, Certificates, or Prizes, will be published, in the order of merit; and with mention, in the case of Students of the First and Second Years, of the Schools in which their preliminary education has been received.

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§ VII. ATTENDANCE AND CONDUCT.

All Students shall be subject to the following regulations for attendance and conduct:—

1. A Class-book shall be kept by each Professor and Lecturer in which the presence or absence of Students shall be carefully noted; and the said Class-book shall be submitted to the Faculty at all their ordinary Meetings during the Session.

2. Professors shall note the attendance immediately on the commencement of their Lectures, and shall omit the names of Students entering thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned. Absence or tardiness, without sufficient excuse, or inattention or disorder in the Class-room, if persisted in after admonition by the Professor, shall be reported to the Dean of Faculty, who may reprimand the student, or refer to the Faculty, as he may think proper.

3. The number of times of absence, from necessity or duty, that shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall in each case be determined by the Faculty.

4. While in the College, or going to and from it, Students are expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in the Class-rooms. Any Professor observing improper conduct in the College building or grounds, may admonish the student, and if necessary report him to the Dean.

5. Every student is required to attend regularly the religious services of the denomination to which he belongs, and to maintain without, as well as within the walls of the College, a good moral character.

6. When Students are brought before the Faculty under the above rules, the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, disqualify from competing for prizes and honours, suspend from Classes, or report to the Corporation for expulsion.

7. Any Student injuring the furniture or building, will be required to repair the same at his own expense, and will, in addition, be subject to such other penalty as the Faculty may see fit to inflict.

8. All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty, or of the University in general, shall be immediately reported to the Principal, or, in his absence, to the Vice-Principal,

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§ VIII. LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

1. Students may receive books from the Library, on depositing the sum of four dollars with the Librarian, and signing a receipt for the books received: such deposit to be returned to the Student on his returning the book uninjured. Books of reference and works containing valuable illustrations, may not be removed from the Library.

2. Students may receive only two volumes at one time, except on special recommendation of a Professor, and must return them within two weeks, on penalty of a fine of one shilling for each additional week.

3. Any volume or volumes lost or damaged by a Student, shall be paid for by him at such rates as the Faculty may direct, having reference to the value of the book and of the set to which it may belong.

4. Students may consult books in the Library at such hours as may be determined by the Faculty.

5. Professors and Lecturers may receive from the Librarian any books required by them for their duties in the College, not exceeding ten volumes at any one time Books so borrowed must be returned at or before the close of each Session.

6. Graduates in Arts, on making a deposit of four dollars, are entitled to the use of the Library, subject to the same rules and Conditions as Students, but are not required to pay the Annual Library Fee.

7. Members of the McGill College Book Club are, by a regulation of Corporation, entitled to the use of the Library on the same Conditions as Graduates.

8. Persons not connected with the College may consult books in the Library, on obtaining an order to that effect from any of the Governors, or from the Principal, the Dean of Faculty or any of the Professors; and Donors of books or money to the amount of Fifty Dollars, may at any time consult books on application to the Librarian.

9. The times and conditions of study in the Museum will be arranged by the Professor of Natural History.

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§ IX. FEES AND RESIDENCE.

Matriculation Fee (To be paid in the Year of Entrance only),	$4
Sessional Fee - - - - - -	$20
Library Fee - - - - - -	$2
Gymnasium Fee - - - - - -	$2

Undergraduates and Students in Special Courses are required to pay all the above Fees.

Partial Students are required to pay the Matriculation, Library and Gymnasium Fees, and $5 for each Class which they attend, or $20 for all the courses.

Occasional Students, or those taking one or two courses of Lectures only, and not Matriculated, are required to pay $5 per Session for each course.

Students holding Entrance Scholarships are exempted from the Sessional Fee.

Graduates in Arts are allowed to attend without payment of fees all lectures except those noted as requiring a special fee.

The fees must be paid within a fortnight after the commencement of attendance in each session. In case of default, the Student's name will be removed from the College books, and can be replaced thereon only by permission of the Faculty and on payment of a fine of $2.

Graduation Fee for the Degree of B.A.	$5
Do. do. for the Degree of M.A.	$10

The Graduation Fees must be paid before the Examinations.

Students in Arts are permitted to board in the City; but arrangements have been made for receiving Students who may desire to reside as boarders in the College, and for placing such Students under the immediate superintendence of Rev. Prof. Cornish to whom application may be made.

§ X. COURSES OF LECTURES.

1. ORDINARY COURSE.

1.—CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

Professor, Rev. G. Cornish, M. A.

GREEK.

First Year.—Homer.—Iliad, Book IX.
Arrian.—Book III.
Greek Prose Composition.

Second Year.—Lysias.—In Eratosthenem.
Isocrates.—Ad Demonicum.
Euripides.—Medea.
Greek Prose Composition.

Third Year.—Demosthenes.—The Olynthiacs.
Sophocles.—Electra.

Fourth Year.—Plato.—Republic, Book I.

LATIN.

First Year.—Virgil.—Æneid, Book VI.
Cicero.—Epistolae Selectae.
Latin Prose Composition.

Second Year.—Horace.—Epistles, Book I.
Valerius Maximus.—Book III.
Latin Prose Composition.

Third Year.—Juvenal.—Satires I., III. & VIII.
Plautus.—Aulularia.
Latin prose Composition.

Fourth Year.—Tacitus.—Histories. Book I.
Latin Prose Composition.

In the work of the Class the attention of the Student is directed to the collateral subjects of History, Antiquities and Geography; also to the Grammatical structure and affinities of the Greek and Latin Languages; and to Prosody and Accentuation.

2.—ENGLISH LITERATURE.—(MOLSON PROFESSORSHIP). LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D. C. L., LL.D.

First Year.—English Language and Literature. Text-books—Bain's English Grammar; Spalding's History of English Literature.
Logic. Text-book—Bowen's Logic.

Second Year.—English Literature and Anglo-Saxon Grammar. Text-books Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar; Spalding's English Literature.

Logic. Text-book—Bowen's Logic.

Third Year.—Mental and Moral Philosophy. Text-book—Whewell's Elements of Morality, Book I., Introduction; II. Jus; III. Morality; IV. chap. 14; Oaths, V., VI. Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy.

Rhetoric. Text-book—Whateley's Rhetoric, I., II., III.

Fourth Year.—Mental and Moral Philosophy. Text-books—Mansel's Metaphysics, Schwegler's History of Philosophy.

English Literature. Text-book—Marsh's Hand-book.

3.—FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor, P. J. Darey, M.A., B.C.L.

First Year.—De Fivas, Grammaire des Grammaires,

Moliere, l'Avare, les Femmes savantes, le Misanthrope.

Dictation. Colloquial exercises.

Second Year.—Ordinary Course. De Fivas, Grammaire des Grammaires.

Racine, Andromaque, Britannicus.

Translation into French: Goldsmith's, "She stoops to conquer."

History of the French Literature of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Dictation, Parsing, Etymology. Colloquial exercises.

Advanced Course:—Poitevin, Grammaire Elémentaire.

Racine, Phèdre, Athalie, les Plaideurs.

History of the French Literature of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Parsing, Etymology, Dictation.

Translation into French: Goldsmith's, "She stoops to conquer."

Third Year.—Poitevin, Grammaire Elémentaire.

Corneille, Cinna, Horace.

Translation into French: Goldsmith's, "Vicar of Wakefield."

French Composition, Dictation.

History of the French Literature of the 19th century

Fourth Year.—Descartes, Discours sur la méthode;

Lectures on the French Literature. Geruzez, Littérature Française.

Translation into French.

French Composition.

4.—GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor, C. F. A. Markgraf, M.A.

First and Second Years.—Ordinary Course:—This Course will comprise Grammar, Reading and Analysis, translations oral and written, and Dictation. Special regard will be had to the affinities of the German with the English. Text Book; Schmidt's German Guide (1st and 2nd Course); Schmidt's Reading Book, and Adler's Progressive German Reader.

Third and Fourth Years.—Ordinary Course:—The Students following this Course will have the same Studies and exercises as are prescribed for the Advanced Course of the Second and Third Years.

First Year.—Advanced Course:—Text Books :—Schmidt's German Guide, (1st and 2nd Course) ; Adler's Progressive German Reader.

Second and Third Years.—Advanced Course:—Text Books : Schmidt's German Guide, (3rd Course) ; Peissner's German Grammar, (Parts III. & IV.) ; Adler's Hand Book of German Literature. The exercises will comprise select readings in German Prose and Poetry ; translations from English writers, and Composition.

During this Course a series of Lectures will be delivered on the History of German Literature, from the earliest periods down to the classical age of Goethe and Schiller ; closing with a brief notice of the state of German Literature at the present day.

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5. HEBREW AND ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Professor, Rev. A. De Sola, LL.D.

Elementary Course.—(For Students of the First and Second Years.)—Grammar :— The Text-book employed, will be Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, with exercises in Orthography and Etymology. Reading :—Translation and Grammatical Analysis of Historical Portions of the Scriptures—Syntax—Mishle Shualim—Fables, &c.

Advanced Course.—(For Students of the Second, Third and Fourth years.)—Introduction to the study of Hebrew Poetry—its spirit and characteristics. Lowth and Sarchi as Text Books. Translation from the Psalms, Lamentations and Isaiah. Ancient compared with Modern Hebrew Poetry ; the productions of Halevi, Gabirol, &c., Grammar, Exercises, &c., continued.

The Chaldee Language: Grammar, *Mebo Halashon Aramith* of J. Jeitteles. The Chaldee portions of Scripture. Targum of Onkelos and T. Yerushalmi. *The Syriac Language*, Grammar, (Uhlemann's) and Translations.

The course will comprise lectures on the History of the Hebrew Language and Literature in particular, with a general notice of the other Oriental Languages, their genius and peculiarities. Comparative Philology, affinity of roots &c., will also receive due attention, while the portions selected for translation will be illustrated and explained by reference to Oriental manners, customs, history , &c.

6. SPANISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Rev. Professor De Sola.

(Extra Fee for this Class, $5.00).

The study of the Spanish Language on this continent, being generally pursued with special reference to commercial purposes, it will be sought to impart in this course, a practical knowledge of the Castilian, the richest and most harmonious of the Peninsular languages—as well as an acquaintance with its Literature.

Ollendorf's Spanish Grammar by Velazquez and Simmonne, and the Reader of M. Velazquez, are the Text-books employed in the Junior Class, who will also be exercised in composition by both written and oral exercises. In the Senior Class, Fernandes' Exercises, continuation of Grammar and Composition Cervantes Don Quixote, Quintana Vida del Cid, and Mariana's Historia will be the subjects of study. Besides a special comparison with the Portuguese Language, a general notice, literary and historical, of the Bascuence and other dialects will be given.

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7. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, Alexander Johnson, LL. D,

Mathematics.—(*First Year*)—Arithmetic.—Euclid, Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, with Definitions of Book 5 (omitting propositions 27, 28, 29, of Book 6). Galbraith and Haughton's Edition.—Colenso's Algebra, part 1 to end of Quadratic Equations.—Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry to end of Solution of Plane Triangles.—Nature and use of Logarithms.

Mathematics.—(*Second Year*)—Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry as before.—Remainder of Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry.—Conic Sections treated Geometrically. (The Parabola as in Drew's Conic Sections, the definitions of the Ellipse and Hyperbola, with the fundamental properties of their tangents.) Euclid, Book XI, Props. 1 to 21; Book XII. Props. 1, 2.

The course for the Intermediate University Examination consists of the Mathematics for the first two years, except Conic Sections and Solid Geometry.

Mathematical Physics and Astronomy.—(*Third Year*)—Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics (omitting chap. 5, of Statics), Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy.

At the Ordinary Examinations, answers to questions in Mechanics, on the Chapters on Friction, Collision of Bodies and Projectiles, will be taken into account only in determining the relative positions of those whose other answers shall entitle them to be placed in the First Class.

Experimental Physics.—(*Third and Fourth Years*)—1.—*Light*.—Theories.—Reflection.—Refraction.—Dispersion.—Interference and Diffraction.—Double

Refraction.—Polarisation. 2.—*Heat.*—Dilatation of Solids, Liquids and Gases.—Specific and latent Heat.—Radiation and Conduction.—Mechanical Theory of Heat. 3.—*Electricity.*—Statical and Dynamical; including Electro-Magnetism—Magneto-Electricity.—Thermo-Electricity.—Diamagnetism.—Electric Measurements.—Practical Applications to Telegraphy, &c. 4.—*Magnetism.* 5.—*Acoustics.*—Theory of Undulations.—Production and Propagation of Sound.—Vibrations of Rods and Plates.—Vibrations of Fluids.–Musical Sounds. Text-Books—Lardner's Hand-Books, or Ganot's Treatise translated by Atkinson, and Tyndal on Heat. This Course extends over two years.

The subjects for the session 1869-70 are Light and Heat.

The Lectures in Mathematical and Experimental Physics will be illustrated by Apparatus.

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8. NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor, J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

I. Chemistry.—(First Year.)

An Elementary Course of Inorganic Chemistry, accompanied by Experiments.

Text-Book—Wilson's Chemistry revised by MacAdam.

II. Botany.—(Second Year.)

(1) *Histology, Morphology and Physiology of the Plant,* or description of its elementary tissues and organs, and investigation of its functions of nutrition and reproduction. (2.) *Systematic and Descriptive Botany,* with special notices of the Flora of Canada, and instructions for collecting and determining Plants, and for the use of the Microscope. (3.) *Geographical Botany.*

Text Book—Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany.

A Prize of $20, will be given for the best collection of Plants, and the greatest proficiency in their determination. The prize collections or duplicates of them to remain in the College Museum. Candidates must be Students in Botany of the previous session.

III. Zoology and Comparative Physiology, (Third Year.)

(1.) *General Zoology,* including the Elements of the Histology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Animals, with the Principles of Classification and the division of the Animal Kingdom into Provinces or Sub-kingdoms.

(2.) *Descriptive Zoology,* including the characters of the Classes and Orders of the Animal Kingdom, illustrated by typical examples, and as far as possible by Canadian species.

Text-Books—Synopsis by the Professor, with Agassiz and Gould's Principles.

A Prize of about $20 will be given for the best named collection of Canadian Fossils, Insects, or Marine Invertebrates: conditions as stated above under Botany.*

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* From the Surplus Income of the Logan Medal Fund.

IV. MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY, (Fourth Year.)

1. *Mineralogy.*—Chemical and Physical characters of Minerals, including Crystallography, the methods of determining species, and Descriptive Mineralogy; with special reference to those species most important to Geology, or useful in the Arts.

2. *Physical Geology.*—Composition of Rocks and their structure on the small scale. Origin of Rocks, considered as Aqueous, Igneous, or Metamorphic. Arrangement of Rocks on the large scale; stratification, elevation and disturbances, denundation.

3. *Chronological Geology and Palæontology.*—Data for determining the relative ages of formations. Classification according to age. Fauna and Flora of the successive periods. Geology of British America.

Text-Books—Dana's Manuals of Mineralogy and Geology, with Lyell's Elements.

The Lectures in Natural History will be accompanied with demonstrations in the Museum. Students in Natural History are also entitled to tickets of admission to the Museum of the Natural History Society of Montreal.

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9. APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Professor, T. STERRY HUNT, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

Dr. Hunt will deliver a short Course of Lectures on some selected topics of Technical Chemistry; of which due notice will be given.

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10. METEOROLOGY.

Professor, CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., LL.D.

Instruction in Meteorological Observations will be given in the Observatory at hours to suit the convenience of the senior students.

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11. AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY,

PROFESSOR DAWSON.

A course of Lectures on this subject is delivered at the Normal School, and additional Lectures and instruction are given to students in the special course of Agriculture.

SPECIAL COURSE OF AGRICULTURE.

Students entering on this course must pass the Matriculation Examination in Arithmetic, and writing English from dictation. Occasional Students may enter on satisfying the Professor that they are competent to proceed with the work of the class.

First Year.—Elements of Agriculture, as in Dawson's Lessons.

Chemistry,
Vegetable Physiology & Botany,
English and French
} As in the First and Second years of the College course.

Second Year.—Advanced Agriculture, as in Johnston's Lectures, and suitable text-books in practical Agriculture.

Elementary Physics,
Animal Physiology & Botany,
English and French,
} As in the Second and Third Year of the College course.

Fee for the course $20 per Session, or for Agriculture alone $5. Matriculation $4. Library and Gymnasium. $4.

On passing the examination, Students will be entitled to certificates.

Two Bursaries of $50 each, provided by the Board of Agriculture for Quebec, will be granted on the following conditions:

Candidates must not be less than 16 years of age; must produce certificates of good character, and pass creditably the Matriculation Examination in Arithmetic and English. They must also declare their intention to apply the education received to the prosecution of practical Agriculture.

Should more than two candidates apply, the Bursaries will be given to those who shall pass the best Matriculation Examinations.

Free scholarships exempting from the Sessional Fees will be given to students who, in addition to the course stated above, shall pass the Matriculation Examination in Mathematics and pursue creditably the College course therein for one or two Sessions.

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12. ELOCUTION.

MR. JOHN ANDREW, INSTRUCTOR.

Students are recommended by the Faculty, to avail themselves of the instructions of Mr. Andrew, who will make arrangements for evening classes to meet during the Session. Fee for the Session, $7.50.

2. HONOUR COURSES.

1. CLASSICS.

B. A. HONOURS, BEING THE HONOUR COURSE FOR STUDENTS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

Candidates for B. A. Honours in Classics will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. GREEK.

I.—*Greek Philosophy.*

Plato.—Republic, Books I. & II.
Aristotle.—Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. & II.

II.—*Greek History.*

Herodotus.—Books VIII. & IX.
Thucydides.—Book I.
Xenophon.—Hellenics, Books I. & II.

III.—*Greek Poetry.*

a. Epic.—Homer.—Odyssey, Books I., II. & III.
Hesiod.—Works and Days.

b. Dramatic.—Æschylus.—Prometheus Vinctus.
Seven against Thebes.
Sophocles.—Antigone.
Euripides.—Hippolytus.
Aristophanes.—The Frogs.

c. Lyric and Bucolic.—Pindar.—Olympic Odes.
Theocritus.—Idyls I. to VI.

IV.—*Greek Oratory.*

Demosthenes.—De Corona.
Æschines.—Contra Ctesiphontem.

II. LATIN.

I.—*Roman History.*

Livy.—Books XXI., XXII. & XXIII.
Tacitus.—Annals, Books I. & II.
Histories, Book I.

II.—*Roman Poetry.*

a. Epic.—Virgil.—Æneid, I. to IV.

b. Dramatic.—Plautus.—Aulularia.
Terence.—Adelphi.

c. Satiric.—Horace.—Satires, Book I.
Juvenal.—Satt. VIII. & X.
Persius.—Satt. V. & VI.

III.—*Roman Oratory and Philosophy.*

Cicero.—De Imperio Cn. Pompeii.
De Inventione.
De Officiis.

III. HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

Text Books:—

1. Grote's History of Greece, Vols. III. to VIII.
2. Arnold's History of Rome.
3. Merivale's Romans under the Empire.

IV. COMPOSITION.

1. Composition in Greek and Latin Prose.
2. General Paper on Grammar, History and Antiquities.

The Examination for B. A. Honours will extend over four days, in the morning from 9 to 12, and the afternoon from 2 to 5.

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2. LOGIC, MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

I. *Logic*

Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Logic ; with Appendix, V. § 3.
Mill's Logic, I,, III., V.
Whately's Logic, Book III.
Mansel's Prolegomena Logica.
Introduction to Mansel's edition of Aldrich's Logic.

II. *Moral Philosophy.*

Ritter's History of Ancient Philosophy, Book VII. 2, 3, 4; VIII. 5; IX. 5; X. 2; XI. 5; XII. 3.
Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.
Schwegler's History of Philosophy, p. 252-261.
Morell's History of Speculative Philosophy, &c., chap. iv., sec. 1. B.

One of the following ancient Ethical Treatises, at the option of the Student:—

Plato's Republic, Books I.-IV.(in English)
Aristotle's Ethics, [in English.]
Epicteti Manuale, et Senecæ Dialog. Lib. I., II., VII., XII.

One of the following Modern Ethical Treatises, at the option of the Student—

Butler's Three Sermons on Human Nature, with the Preface and the Dissertation on the nature of Virtue.
Stewart's Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers, Books I., II., IV.

III. *Mental Philosophy.*

Reid's Essays, VI. ch. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Supplementary Dissertation, Note A.
Schwegler's History of Philosophy.
Ritter's History of Ancient Philosophy, Book II. c. 3; III. c. 1. 2; VI., IX. c. 2, 3; X. c. 1; XI. c. 2, 3, 4; XII. c. 1, 4, 6, 7; XIII.
Stewart's Dissertation on the progress of Metaphysical and Ethical Philosophy

Morell's History of Speculative Philosophy of Europe in the XIXth Century, Part II.

One of the following ancient writers, at the option of the Student:—

Plato;—Phædo and Phædrus; or Theætetus and Protagoras; or Republic, Books VI. and VII.

Aristotle:—Metaphysics, Books IV., (V.,) XI. (XII.)

One of the following Modern writers, at the option of the Student:—

Bacon, Novum Organon, Lib. 1; and Augementis Scientiarem, Lib. III., IV.

Descartes Meditations.

McCosh's Intuitions of the Mind.

Ferrier's Institutes of Metaphysics.

Sir W. Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics.

Morell's Outlines of the Philosophy of Mind.

Mill's Examination of Sir Wm. Hamilton's Philosophy.

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3. ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

I. *Language.*

Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar.

Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.

Marsh's Lectures on the English Language, by Smith.

Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.

Tyrwhitt's Essay on the Language and versification of Chaucer.

Trench's Study of words.

Trench's English Past and Present.

Trench's Glossary.

II. *Literature.*

Required from the Student a general acquaintance with the works of the English Classical authors, and a more minute study of the following portions of English Literature:—

Shakespeare's Plays.

Chaucer—Canterbury Tales; The Prologue and the Knight's Tale; the Flower and the Leaf; The House of Fame.

Spencer—Fairie Queen; Books I., II.

Marlowe—Faustus and Jew of Malta.

Milton—Paradise Lost; Comus; Lycidas; L'Allegro.

Dryden—Absalom and Achitophel; Annus Mirabilis; Dedications to his Translations of Virgil's Æneid and the Satires of Juvenal.

Pope—Dunciad; Essay on Criticism; Rape of the Lock; Eloisa and Abelard; Prefaces to his Translations of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.

Bacon—Essays.

Required to be read in connection with this part of the Course :—

Craik's History of English Literature.

Hallam's Literary History of Europe—the parts relating to English Literature.

Johnson's Lives of Milton, Dryden, Addison, Pope.

Dunlop's History of Fiction.

III. *History.*

Required a general acquaintance with the History of England to the year 1714, and a more minute knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon period of the 13th and 14th centuries, and of the period from the accession of Elizabeth to that of George I. The following books are recommended :—

Hume's History of England.

Godwin's Life and Times of Chaucer.

Pauli's Life of Alfred the Great.

Froude's History of England

Macaulay's History of England.

Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

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4. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

HONOUR COURSES.

MATHEMATICS.—(*First Year.*)Mulcahy's Modern Geometry,first five chapters.—Townsend's Modern Geometry.—Wood's Algebra.

MATHEMATICS.—(*Second Year.*)—Todhunter's Theory of Equations.—Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.—Salmon's Analytic Geometry, first thirteen chapters.—Hall's Calculus.—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, of Diff. Cal. ; Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 of Integ. Cal.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.—(*Third Year.*)—Todhunter's Statics, (omitting Chap, 13.)—Sandeman's Dynamics of a Particle, Chapters 1, 2, 3.—Besant's Hydrostatics Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 5,—Walton's Mechanical and Hydrostatical Problems.—Parkinson's Optics.—Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy (selected course).

B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

PURE MATHEMATICS.—Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.—Todhunter's Theory of equations.—Hall's Differential and Integral Calculus.—Boole's Differential Equations (selected course).—Gregory's Examples of the Calculus (omitting the last 2 chapters). Salmon's Conic Sections.—Salmon's Geometry of three Dimensions, (selected course).

MECHANICS.—Todhunter's Statics.—Sandeman's Dynamics of a Particle.—Griffin's Dynamics of a Rigid Body.—Besant's Hydrostatics and Hydro-dynamics.—Walton's Mechanical Examples.—Walton's Examples in Hydrostatics.

ASTRONOMY.—Main's Astronomy.—Sir John Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy (Part II. on the Lunar and Planetary Perturbations).—Godfray's Lunar Theory. Newton's Principia, Lib. I., Sects. 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11.

LIGHT.—Lloyd's Wave Theory of Light.

HEAT.
ELECTRICITY.
MAGNETISM.
ACOUSTICS. } As in Ordinary Course.

The examination for B. A. Honours will continue for *four* days, during six hours each day.

The Examinations for honours in the other years will continue for *two* days.

Engineering Students may be candidates for Honours.

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.

The Anne Molson Prize of about $64, the surplus arising from the Anne Molson Medal fund, is offered for competition to Students of the third year in September, 1869, in the following course.

Salmon's Conic Sections, (all).
Hall's Differential and Integral Calculus, (all).
Salmon's Lessons in Higher Algebra, (first six chapters).

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5. NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY.

B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

Students entering for Honours must have passed creditably the examinations in Elementary Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Experimental Physics; and should know the elements of Drawing. Students entering for practical purposes will be required only to satisfy the Professor of their fitness for the studies of the class.

Candidates for Honours will be expected to attain such proficiency as to be able to undertake original investigations, in some at least of the subjects of study.

The Lectures will include :—

1. An advanced course in General Geology and Palæontology, in connection with which the Students will be required to read Dana's Geology and Owen's Palæontology.
2. Methods of observation and of Conducting Geological surveys. Applications of the science to Mining, Enginering and Agriculture.
3. Canadian Geology, in connection with which the Students will read Logan's Report of the Geological Survey of Canada, and Dawson's Acadian Geology.
4. Practical Palæontology and determination of species; with books of reference from the College Library, and specimens from the Museum.
5. Excursions for Field work will be undertaken when practicable.

In addition to the above, the Student will be examined in any two of the following subjects :

1. The Systematic part of Botany, as in Gray's "Text Book" and "Manual," and specimens illustrative of these books from the Museum.
2. Owen's Lectures on the Invertebrate Animals, and specimens illustrative thereof from the Museum.
3. Dana's Mineralogy, and specimens illustrative thereof from the Museum.

§ XI. LIBRARY, MUSEUM, APPARATUS AND OBSERVATORY.

I. The Library.

The Library of the Faculty of Arts contains about 6,000 volumes of standard works, selected with especial reference to the wants of Professors and Students, and open to their use during the Session.

The most important addition recently made to the Library is the "Redpath Historical Collection," consisting of 554 of the more rare and valuable works relating to English History.

(The above statement does not include the Library of the Medical Faculty which contains upwards of 4,000 volumes.)

II. The Museum of Natural History.

1. Zoology. In this department the Museum contains a general collection of type specimens, illustrating the Orders and characteristic Genera of the Animal Kingdom, the whole arranged and labelled in such a manner as to correspond with the College course on the subject. There are also the following special collections.

1. The Carpenter Collection of Shells, being the general collection of Dr. Philip P. Carpenter, presented by him to the University, and shortly to be arranged in a separate room.

2. The Carpenter Collection of Mazatlan Shells.

3. The Couper Collection of 2,400 Canadian Insects.

4. Collections of Canadian Fresh water and Land Shells.

2. Botany. The Herbarium consists of the Collection of the late Dr. Holmes, of Montreal, presented by him to the University; and with the additions recently made to it, affording a nearly complete representation of the Flora of Canada. There are also collections of European, Arctic and Alpine Plants, and of specimens of Woods, Fungi, &c.

3. Geology and Mineralogy.—The general collection consists of a series of the characteristic Fossils of all the great geological periods, with additional suites of specimens, illustrating in greater detail the formation represented in Canada. There is also an extensive collection of Rock specimens, and collections are being formed representing the principal Mineral Regions of Canada.

The Mineralogical Cabinet consists principally of the "Holmes Collection," containing about 2,000 specimens of Canadian and Foreign Minerals. A large portion of these are displayed in glass cases for the use of students, under the arrangement of Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.

All of the above Collections are used to illustrate the lectures, or are open to the inspection of students, who are also entitled to access to the large and valuable collections of the Natural History Society of Montreal.

III. Philosophical Apparatus.

The value of the Apparatus is about $4000. Of this more than two thousand dollars' worth has been lately added by means of a personal subscription amongst some of the Governors. The collection is now very valuable for purposes of illustration in the departments of Mathematical and Experimental Physics. Besides instruments to illustrate Mechanics, (Statics and Dynamics) and Optical instruments, such as Microscopes, a Telescope, Sextant, &c., there is a good collection for Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, another for Heat, and a very full collection for Magnetism and Electricity, (Statical and Dynamical) including Electro-magnetism, Magneto-electricity, Dia-magnetism, Thermo-electricity, the Measurement of Electric Resistance. The collection for Light from Duboscq of Paris, besides apparatus illustrative of the common phenomena of optics, includes the best instruments for exhibiting on a large scale with the aid of the electric light the phenomena of Interference, Diffraction, Polarization and Double Refraction. There is a good collection for Sound (made by Koenig). The apparatus for Dynamical Electricity and Heat has been made by Messrs. Elliot Brothers, of London, makers of the apparatus used by the Committee on Electrical Standards of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

IV. Chemical Laboratory.

The Laboratory is furnished with the Apparatus, Specimens and Chemical Reagents necessary to illustrate the class lectures in Chemistry; and is also fitted up with all the necessary appliances for the work of a class in Practical Chemistry and for Chemical Analysis.

V. Meteorological and Magnetic Observatory.

The Basement of the Building is devoted entirely to the observations on Terrestrial Magnetism.

The Ground Story and Leads are the portions of the Building devoted to Meteorological observations.

The Transit tower is for the purpose of furnishing time to the City, and to the Ships in the Harbour, and is connected by Electric Telegraph with a "Time Ball" at the wharf. Connection by Electric Telegraph having also been established between the Observatory and the Government Buildings at Ottawa, mean time is furnished daily at noon, and made known there by the firing of a Cannon.

The principal Meteorological Instruments are: Thermometers for determining the Temperature of the Air; Barometers for ascertaining the atmospheric pressure; Psychrometers for the purpose of determining the Elastic force of Aqueous Vapour, the relative Humidity and Dew Point; Instruments for recording the Solar and Terrestrial Radiation. Rain and Snow Gauges for indicating the amount and duration of Rain and Snow; Ozoneometer for recording the amount of Ozone.

The direction and velocity of the wind are registered by a modification of Dr. Robinson's Anemometer.

Observations on Storms, Auroras, Haloes and most of the Natural Phenomena which mark the variation of Climate are duly recorded.

The Instruments in the Basement of the Building are for determining the Magnetic Elements; and consist of, (1) a Declinometer for measuring the Declination or Variation of the Magnet; (2) an Unifilar Magnetometer consisting of an apparatus for deflection and vibration, for ascertaing the horizontal Magnetic force; (3) an Inclinometer or Dip-needle (No. 30 used in the Magnetic Survey in Great Britain) for showing the Inclination or Dip. From these observations are reduced the absolute value of the Magnetic Elements.

The whole are under the supervision of Professor Smallwood, M. D., LL.D., D. C. L.

Lectures in the Undergraduate Course in Arts and Special Courses.

SESSION 1869-70.

FIRST YEAR.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9	* Hebrew.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	* Hebrew
10	Mathematics.	⁂ Mathematics.	Mathematics.	⁂ Mathematics	Mathematics.
11	English.	Elementary Chemistry.	History.	Elementary Chemistry.	English.
12	Classics.	French or German.	English.	French or German.	Classics.

SECOND YEAR.

9	Classics.	Mathematics.	† Mathematics.	Mathematics	Classics.
10	Logic.	Botany.	French or German.	Botany.	Logic.
11	French or German.	‡ French or German.	Logic.	‡ French or German.	French or German.
12	† Mathematics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	† Mathematics.
1	* Hebrew.		* Hebrew.		

THIRD YEAR.

9	Mathematical Physics.	Zoology.	* French or German.	Zoology.	Mathematical Physics.
10	† Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	† Classics.
11	† Mathematical Physics.	Moral Philosophy & Rhet.	*‡ French or German.	Moral Philosophy & Rhet.	† Mathematical Physics.
12	*‡ French or German.	§ Experimental Physics.	Mathematical Physics.	§ Experimental Physics.	* French or German.
1	* Hebrew.		* Hebrew.		

FOURTH YEAR.

9	* German	* French.		* French.	* German.
10	Geology.	Moral Philosophy.	Moral Philosophy.	Moral Philosophy.	Geology.
11	Classics.	‡ Mathematical Physics.	† Mathematical Physics.	† Mathematical Physics.	Classics.
12	† Geology, † Moral Philos'y	Experimental Physics.	† Geology.	Experimental Physics.	† Geology. † Moral Philos'y
1	* Hebrew.	† Classics.		† Classics.	

Agriculture.—Wednesday, 9 to 10; Tuesday and Thursday, 12 to 1, from October 1st. *Library* open every forenoon.

† For Candidates for Honours. * Optional or voluntary. ‡ Advanced Course. § From November 1st.

⁂ Honour Lectures after October 15th.

Faculty of Medicine.

The Principal, (ex-officio.)

Professors,—Campbell.
Fraser.
Scott.
Wright.
Howard.
McCallum.
Craik.
Fenwick.
Drake.

Dean of the Faculty,—G. W. Campbell, A.M., M.D.

Registrar,—R. Craik, M.D.

Demonstrator,—Dr Fuller.

Matriculation Examiner of the Faculty,—Professor H. Aspinwall Howe, M.A.

The thirty seventh Session of the Medical Faculty of the McGill University will be opened on Tuesday, 2nd November, 1869 : with a general introductory Lecture at 11 A.M.: the regular Lectures will commence on Wednesday the 3rd Nov. at the hours specified in the time table, and be continued during the six months following.

The class tickets for the various courses are accepted as qualifying candidates for examination before the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain and Ireland, and also before the Medical Boards of the Army and Navy.

To meet the circumstances of General Practitioners in British North America, where there is no division of the profession into Physicians and Surgeons exclusively, the degree awarded upon graduation is that of "Doctor of Medicine and Master in Surgery." This designation is also appropriate, as it agrees with the general nature and character of the previous curriculum demanded of the candidates for this double rank, as is fully specified hereafter. The degree is received by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.

To intending students desirous of information upon the best man-

ner of pursuing their studies, the following suggestions are made by the Faculty :—

(1.) Exclusively of general education, professional reading for some time previously to matriculation is advised as a preparation, whereby familiarity with technical terms will be gained, and an insight obtained into the subjects to be brought under notice during lectures.

(2.) Though three years constitute the shortest time required for College attendance, yet the student is at liberty to extend this as much farther as he pleases; the addition of a year, or even two, is considered to be a great benefit, for it obviates the crowding of branches within too brief a term, and permits of a more extensive attainment of the topics they embrace.

(3.) Attention is recommended to be given during the first Session to the primary branches entirely; during the Second Session an increase is proper, and two of the final courses may be profitably conjoined with such of the antecedent as are required; while during the remaining period further advance is to be made by completing the curriculum required of the candidate for graduation. Clinical courses should not be taken out during the first Session.

Matriculation is necessary every Session : it is required upon entrance or as nearly afterwards as possible, and always before any class tickets are procured. The time fixed for closing the Register is annually in the month of December. Class tickets are payable in advance, and if not taken out within the prescribed period of the current session, will not be granted after its expiration.

The ample and varied means which are placed at the disposal of the student by this school, together with the large hospitals in connection with it, are briefly referred to in the following pages.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

The number of Professors in the Faculty is nine; the number of Classes, ten ; two of the classes (often conjoined in European Schools) being held by one Professor.

1. ANATOMY.—[Prof. Scott]—The fresh subject is chiefly employed in the illustrations of the Lectures in this branch, aided however, by dried preparations, wax models, plates, full size of life, &c.

The dissecting Room, which is large and well ventilated and supplied with every convenience, is under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy, aided by the Demonstrator. It is open from 8 a.m. to 10 p m., and is lighted with gas.

2. CHEMISTRY.—[Prof. Craik]—Inorganic Chemistry is fully treated; and a large portion of the course is devoted to Organic Chemistry and its relation to Physiology. The branches of Physics bearing upon or connected with Chemistry, also engage the attention of the class. For experimental illustration, abundant apparatus is possessed by the Professor, among which may be enumerated, a powerful Air Pump—Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope—Polariscope—extensive series of Crystal models—Electrical and Galvanic apparatus, &c., &c.

3. MATERIA MEDICA.—[Prof. Wright]—This course is illustrated from a cabinet of Pharmacological objects; by plates of Medicinal Plants, [Wagner, Roque, Stevenson and Churchill]—by dried specimens; by carefully prepared Microscopical objects, &c., &c. Analytical experiments with the ordinary re-agents are also shown; and diagrams with other illustrations, are used. *

4. INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.—[Prof. Fraser]—In this course are comprised *Histology, General Pathology, and General Therapeutics.* The minute Structure and Composition of the various Organs, and the Fluids and Tissues of the body in health and disease, are explained and illustrated by Microscopic Preparations, Plates and Preparations from the Museum.

5. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—[Prof. Howard]—The extensive series of plates contained in the Library, (Lebert, Cruveilhier, Carswell, Hope, Alibert, Willan, Bateman, &c., &c.) will be employed; also Morbid preparations and models of diseased parts.

6. SURGERY.—[Prof. Campbell]—Divided into Principles and Practice, including Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery, exhibited on the subject. Quain's large plates, Maclise, Dalrymple, &c. The various surgical instruments and apparatus exhibited, and their uses and applications explained and practically illustrated.

*The Professor's herbarium has been enriched during the present year, 1869, with a number of beautifully prepared specimens of medicinal plants indigenous to the Ottawa country,—the gift of Dr. Sidney P. Cooke, Ottawa, formerly a member of the class and one of this year's graduates, by whom they were collected and mounted.

7. MIDWIFERY.—[Prof. McCallum]–Including diseases of females and infants, illustrated by a series of drawings on a large scale ; by humid preparations; by models in wax; and by the use of the artificial Pelvis.

8. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—[Prof. Fenwick]—Includes Toxicology—the modes of testing for poisons are exhibited, and post-mortem appearances illustrated by plates—Insanity, Public Hygiene, and Medical Police are touched upon.

9. CLINICAL MEDICINE.—[Prof. Drake]—Taught by lectures and at the bedside—Physical Diagnosis taught practically, and each pupil invited to take part in it. Examinations of the urine, chemically and microscopically explained and illustrated.

10. CLINICAL SURGERY.—[Prof. Fenwick]—Taught in similar manner. For both these classes ample material is afforded by the cases at the Montreal General Hospital.

11. BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.—[Prof. Dawson]—In addition to the above classes, Students are required to attend one course of Botany, on which subject separate Lectures are delivered to Medical Students. Medical Students will also have access to the Lectures in Zoology in the Faculty of Arts. For details see announcement of the Faculty of Arts.

Prizes will be awarded at the end of each Session, to Students in Botany and Zoology, of the class of the previous Session, for the best *Named Collections* illustrative of the Flora of Canada or of Fossil Invertebrata, Insects or Marine Invertebrata. The collections, or duplicates of them, to remain in the College Museum.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library contains upwards of 4,000 volumes, including the most useful books of reference, as well as the most elementary ones: the works of the older authors as well as the most recent. It is open to the Students without charge, under necessary regulations for the care of the books. The museum contains a large number of preparations, chiefly Pathological; also, wax and papier maché models.

HOSPITALS.

The Montreal General Hospital is visited every day by the Medical officers in attendance. After the visit, a large number of out-door patients are examined and prescribed for. The fee for a six month's ticket is Six Dollars; for perpetual, Sixteen Dollars.

The Operating Room (used also for a lecture room) is so constructed as to suit the convenience of the students in obtaining a good view of the operations going on.

The University Lying-in Hospital is under the direction of the Professor of Midwifery. Students who have already attended one course of his lectures, are furnished with cases in rotation. The Fee for a Six month's ticket is Five Dollars.

PAST SESSION.

The total number of Students in the past Session was 151—of these there were from Quebec, 58: Ontario, 81; Newfoundland, 2; Nova Scotia, 5; New Brunswick, 1; Prince Edward Island, 3; United States, 1.

The number of Students who passed their Primary Examination, which includes Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany or Zoology, was 36, alphabetically arranged as follows:—

Backhouse, John B.	Simcoe, O.
Baird, James	Fitzroy Harbor, O.
Barclay, George E.	London, O.
Bergeron, Joseph	St. Marie, Q.
Buckley, Wm, P.	Prescott, O.
Case, Wm. H.	Hamilton, O.
Clarke, Richard A.	Trafalgar, O.
Clarke, Octavius H. E.	Montreal, Q.
Cluness, Daniel	East Williams, O
Collins, Charles W.	Quebec, Q.
Comeau, John B,	River David, Q.
Corlis, Josiah	Simcoe, O.
Cowley, Thomas	Ottawa, O.
Dunsmore, John M.	Mitchell, O.
Faulkner George W.	Belleville O.
Graham, Adam C.	Fort Erie, O.

Henderson, Alexander A.	Fitzroy Harbor, O.
Howitt, Wm. H.	Montreal, Q.
Loux, Wm.	Ottawa, O.
Levitt, William	Ancaster, O.
MacFarlane, Wm.	Clarendon, O.
Main, John R.	Melbourne, Q.
Marston, Alonzo	Hull, O.
Mathieson, Neil	Embro, O.
McEwen, Finlay	Ashton, O.
McIntosh, Donald J.	Vankleek Hill, O.
McNab, Francis A. L.	Ottawa, O.
Miller, Robert	Galt, O.
Moore, Robert C.	London, O.
Perrigo, James	Montreal, Q.
Rooney, Robert F.	Compton, Q.
Seager, Francis R.	Sarnia, O.
Stafford, Wm. A.	Montreal, Q.
Stevenson, Robert A.	Cayuga, O.
Sutherland, William	Montreal, Q.
Youker, William	Belleville, O.

The following are the names of Students presented for the Degree of M.D., C.M., their residences, and the subjects of their Theses:

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	THESES.
Alloway, Thomas Johnson,	Montreal, Que.	Pyœmia.
Archer, Thomas,	" "	Opium.
Ardagh, Johnson,	Orillia, On.	Hysteria.
Baynes, George Aylmer,	Montreal, Que.	Variola.
Bradley, William,	Fenagh Vale, On.	Necrosis.
Buckle, John M. C.	Ottawa, On.	Mortification.
Bull, George Joseph,	Montreal, Que.	Amblyopia.
Campbell, John,	Usborne, On.	Alcohol in Health.
Cherry, William,	York Mills, On.	Dysentery.
Clement, Victor A.	St. Guillaume, Que.	Menstruation & Amenorrhœa.
Collins, Charles W.	Quebec, Que.	Circulation of the blood.
Cooke, Sidney P.	Ottawa, On.	Indigenious Medicinal plants of the Ottawa Country.
Corlis, Josiah,	Simcoe, On.	Carbolic Acid.
Cox, Frank,	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Digestion.
Dansereau, Charles,	Vercheres, Q.	Inflammation.
Finnie, John T.	Montreal, Q.	Diptheria.
Fraleigh, William S.,	Picton, On.	Influenza.
Fraser, Donald M.,	London, On.	Stricture of the Urethra.
Hammond, James H.,	Montreal, Q.	Epidemic Cholera.
Harkness, Andrew,	Matilda, O.	Ovariotomy.

HUNT, J. H., L. R. C. S. I.	1st Batt. Rifle Brig.	Suppurative Infln. Liver.
KEEFER, WILLIAM N., B. A.	Galt, On.	Gunshot Wounds.
KITTSON, JOHN G.,	Minnesota, U. S.	Animal and Vegetable Nutrition.
LUCUS, THOMAS D'ARCY,	Wellington, On.	Trichiasis.
MACCRIMMON, DONALD A.	Logan, On.	Tabes Mesentirica.
MACFIE, JAMES,	Clarenceville, Que.	Cholera Infantum.
MCFARLANE, WILLIAM,	Clarendon, Que.	Uterine Hœmorrhage.
MCKAY, JOHN,	South Finch, On.	Typhoid Fever.
MCLAREN, PETER,	New Perth, On.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
MCNEECE, JAMES,	Quebec, Que.	Cod Liver Oil.
MCTAGGERT, ALEX.	East Williams, On.	Cholera Infantum.
MEANE, JOHN, M.R.C.S.L.,	78th Highlanders,	Dysentery.
MOORE, ROBERT C.	London, On.	Necrosis.
MORRISON, DAVID R.	Montreal, Que.	Erysipelas.
PROUDFOOT, ALEX.	Southampton, On.	Opium.
RODGER, THOMAS A.	Montreal, Que.	Puerperal Hœmorrhage.
SCHOLFIELD, DAVID T.	Fonthill, On.	Stricture of Urethra.
STEWART, JAMES,	Ottawa, On.	Physiology and Pathology Blood.
TABB, SILAS E.	Montreal, Que.	Diarrhœa Infantum.

PRIZES.

The Medical Faculty Prizes consists first of the Holmes Gold Medal, founded by the Faculty in Honour of their late Dean, and two prizes in Books for the best Primary and best Final Graduation Examination.

THE HOLMES MEDAL, was gained by THOMAS D. LUCUS, of Wellington, Ontario.

THE PRIZE FOR THE BEST EXAMINATION in the Final Branches was awarded to ANDREW HARKNESS, of Matilda, Ont., and in the Primary Branches to ALEX. A. HENDERSON, of Fitzroy Harbour, Ont.

The Gentlemen whose Theses and Examinations were considered sufficiently meritorious to entitle them to compete for the Medal, were Messrs. Harkness, Cherry, Bull, Stewart, McKay, Cooke, Finnie, Buckle and Keefer.

The Gentlemen who passed the best Examinations in the Primary Branches, were Messrs. Youker, Sutherland, Backhouse, Baird, Loux and Stevenson. The names in the above Lists are in order of merit.

IN PRACTICAL ANATOMY—DEMONSTRATOR'S PRIZES.

Senior Class.—1st Prize—Andrew J. Cattanach.
2nd " Henry R. Brissett.
Junior Class.— " George A. Stark.

THE PRIZES IN NATURAL HISTORY were:
BOTANY.—1st Prize, Hamilton Allan. 2nd. Prize,—Gideon Duncan.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

§ 1. *Courses of Lectures, Fees, &c.*

1st. Each Professor shall deliver at least five Lectures during the week, except in the classes of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, in which only two Lectures shall be required; and in that of Medical Jurisprudence, if extended through six months, in which case three Lectures a week will suffice.

2nd. Each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration.

3rd. Every Professor shall occasionally examine his class upon the subjects treated of in his preceding Lectures; and every such examination shall be considered a Lecture.

4th. A roll of the names of the Students attending each class shall be called from time to time.

5th. All tickets which have not a Certificate of attendance attached, shall be rejected when presented as testimonials previous to examination, unless the omission shall be satisfactorily accounted for.

6th. The Fee for each class shall be $12, with the following exceptions; for that of Medical Jurisprudence, $10; For those of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, $6 each, for Botany and Zoology, $5. The class fees are payable in advance.

7th. Any Student, after having paid the Fees, and attended two courses of any class, shall be entitled to a perpetual ticket for that class.

8th. The course of all the Classes, except those of Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, shall be of six month's duration; the classes of Clinical Medicine and of Clinical Surgery, of three month's duration; and that of Medical Jurisprudence, either of three month's duration, in which case Five Lectures a week shall be given, or of six month's duration, in which case only three Lectures a week shall be required.

9th. The courses shall commence on the first Monday in November, and with the exception of a vacation at Christmas, shall continue to the end of April.

10th. The Matriculation Examination shall be that recommended by the Council for Medical Education and Registration of Great Britain. Examinations, in conformity therewith, will be held the first Saturday in November and the last Saturday in April of the current Session. Applications may be made to the Registrar of Faculty till the evening of the previous day. The requirements of the new standard for matriculation are :—"Compulsory—English Language, including "grammar and composition; Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; "Algebra, including simple equations; Geometry, first two books of Euclid; "Latin translation and grammar; and one of the following optional subjects :— "Greek, French, German, Natural Philosophy, including mechanics, hydrosta- "tics, and pneumatics."

Graduates in arts of recognized Universities are not required to submit to the matriculation examination.

§ 2. *Qualifications and Studies of Students and Candidates for the Medical Degree.*

1st. All Students desirous of attending the Medical Lectures, shall at the commencement of each Session, enrol their names and residences in the Register of the Medical Faculty, and procure from the Registrar a ticket of Matriculation for which each Student shall pay a fee of $2.

2nd. The said Register shall be closed on the 31st day of December, in each year, and no tickets obtained from any of the Professors shall be received without previous matriculation.

3rd. No one shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, who shall not either: 1st, having attended Lectures for a period of at least four Sessions in this University, or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved by this University; or 2ndly, have studied Medicine, during at least four years, and during that time have attended Lectures for a period of at least three Sessions, either in this University or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved by this University.

4th. Candidates for the final Examination shall furnish Testimonials of attendance on the following branches of Medical Education, viz:

Anatomy, *Chemistry,* *Materia Medica and Pharmacy,* *Institutes of Medicine,* *Principles and Practice of Surgery,* *Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children,* *Theory and Practice of Medicine,* *Clinical Medicine,* *Clinical Surgery,* *Practical Anatomy,*	*Of which two Courses will be required, each of six months duration.*
Medical Jurisprudence, *Botany and Zoology,*	*Of which one Course will be required, of three months duration.*

Provided, however, that Testimonials equivalent to, though not precisely the same as those above stated may be presented and accepted.

5th. The Candidate must give proof by ticket of having attended during twelve months the practice of the Montreal General Hospital, or that of some other Hospital, approved by the University.

6th. He must also give proof by ticket of having attended for at least six months the practice of the University or other Lying-in Hospital approved of by this University, and of having attended at least six cases of accouchment.

7th. No one shall be permitted to become a Candidate for examination who shall not have attended at least One Session of this University, and during that Session one full Course of all the branches included in its curriculum.

8th. Courses of less length than the above will only be received for the time over which they have extended.

9th. Every Candidate for the degree must on or before the first day of April present to the Dean of the Medical Faculty testimonials of his qualifications,

entitling him to an examination, and also a Theses or inaugural dissertation, written by himself, on some subject connected with Medical or Surgical Science either in the Latin, English, or French Language. He must at the same time deliver to the Dean of the Faculty the following Certificate:--

MONTREAL,———18--

I the undersigned, being desirous of obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, do hereby declare that I have attained the age of twenty-one years (or if the case be otherwise, that I shall have attained the age of twenty-one years before the next graduation day), and that I am not (or, shall not be at that time) under articles as a pupil or apprentice to any Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary. [Signed,] A.B.

10th. The trials to be undergone by the Candidate shall be:

(1.) The private examination of his Theses as evidence both of Medical and general acquirement, followed [if approved] by its public defence.

(2.) A general examination on all the branches of Medical and Surgical Science, oral, and by written papers.

(3.) The Clinical Professors shall conduct the examinations of members of their classes at the bedside, submitting to them cases for diagnosis and treatment in the wards of the Hospital; they shall also in estimating the standing of members of their classes, and the number of marks to be awarded, take into account the regularity of their attendance and the diligence and care they evince in reporting cases.

These examinations will be divided into Primary and Final, the former comprehending the branches of Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany or Zoology; the latter, those of Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence. It will be optional with the student to present himself for the primary examination at the end of the third session, or the third year.

11. The following Oath or affirmation, will be exacted from the Candidate before receiving his Degree.

SPONSIO ACADEMICA.

In Facultate Medicinæ Universitatis McGill.

Ego, A———B———; Doctoratus in Arte Medica titulo jam donandus, Sancto coram Deo cordium scrutatore, spondeo, me in omnibus grati animi officiis, erga hanc Universitatem ad extremum vitæ halitum, perseveraturum, tum porro artem medicam, caute, caste et probe exercitaturum; et quoad in me est, omnia ad ægrotorum corporum salutem conducentia, cum fide procuraturum; quæ denique, inter medendum, visa vel audita silere conveniat, non sine gravi causa vulgaturum. Ita præsens mihi spondenti adsit Numen.

12. The Fee for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery shall be twenty dollars, to be paid by the successful candidate immediately after examination, together with a Registration Fee of one dollar.

13. The money arising from the Fees of Graduation, as well as those of Matriculation, shall be applied to the enlargement of the Medical Library and Museum, and to defraying their expenses.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED TO STUDENTS.

ANATOMY.—Gray, Wilson, Ellis, Dublin Dissector, Sharpey and Quain.

CHEMISTRY.—Silliman, Fownes, Roscoe.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Pereira's Manual by Farre, Bentley and Warrington.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, *Physiology*.—Todd and Bowman's Physiological Anatomy. Carpenter, Dalton or Dunglison's Principles of Human Physiology. Kirke and Paget's Manual. *Pathology*,—Williams' Principles of Medicine, Chomel's General Pathology, Jones and Sieveking's or Gross' Pathological Anatomy,

SURGERY.—Holmes' Surgery, Miller's do, Gross' do, Erichsen's do, Druitt's do.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Aitken's Science and Practice of Medicine, Wood's Practice of Medicine, Watson's Practice of Physic, Barlow's Practice.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—Orfila Medicine Legal, Taylor's Jurisprudence, Guy's Forensic Medicine.

MIDWIFERY.—Churchill, Ramsbotham, Cazeux.

N.B.—Boarding may be obtained at from Twelve to Sixteen Dollars per month.

Lectures in Medicine.---Session 1869-70.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, -	9	9	9	9	9		A.M.
SURGERY, - - - - - - - -	10	10	10	10	10		
MIDWIFERY, - - - - - - -	11	11	11	11	11		
HOSPITAL, - - - - - - -	12	12	12	12	12	12	NOON.
CLINICAL LECTURES, - - -			12			12	
ANATOMY, - - - - - - - -	2	2	2	2	2		P.M.
MATERIA MEDICA, - - - -	3	3	3	3	3		
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, - -	4	4	4	4	4		
BOTANY, - - - - - - - -	4				4	9. A.M.	
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,	5		5		5		
CHEMISTRY, - - - - - - -	7	7	7	7	7		

Faculty of Law.

The Principal (ex officio.)
Professors---Badgely,
Abbott,
Torrance,
Lafrenaye,
Laflamme,
Carter.
Lecturer,—Trenholme.
Dean of the Faculty,---Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., D.C.L.

The several courses of Lectures in the Faculty of Law comprise every branch of Legal Study.

The Educational Officers of the Faculty have felt that the Law of this Province, though in many of its details purely local, retains as its leading characteristics, the noble and imposing features of the civil law, and that the principles established in the Roman jurisprudence, still form the groundwork of many of its departments. The Lectures, therefore, though prepared with especial reference to the Law of Quebec. have been, as far as consistent with their primary object, divested of any purely sectional character, and are made to inculcate such comprehensive principles, as form, to a great extent, the basis of every system of jurisprudence.

It is considered that this system will afford to students of the Laws of Quebec, a better foundation for their subsequent studies, and tend to give them a more extended and comprehensive grasp of legal subjects, than a course of instruction conducted solely with reference to local law; while it is hoped, in view of the increased importance which the study of Roman law is everywhere assuming, that the advantages offered, and the mode of education adopted by this Faculty, will open to it an extensive field of usefulness.

The promulgation of the Civil Code of Lower Canada marks an important epoch in the history of the laws of the now Province of Quebec.

It is the intention of the Professors, so far as practicable, to explain to the Students, the more important articles of this Code (2615 in number) in the complete course of study as indicated below.

The promulgation of the Code of Civil procedure, marks another important epoch in the history of our laws. Attention will be specially drawn to its provisions in this course.

The enactment of these Codes as law, it is believed, will lighten much the labors of professors and students, who need no longer view the study of the profession as a vast and ill-digested whole, wanting coherency and certainty. On the contrary, the study of the texts will afford a good stand-point from which the subtile questions of jurisprudence will be the most easily and satisfactorily discussed and finally settled.

The Faculty congratulate the students that their entry into a noble but arduous profession will be much facilitated by the conspicuous land-marks planted by the new Codes; and while intense study and application will still be demanded from the true lover of his vocation, the future of the young jurisconsult of the Province of Quebec may be regarded as opening under the happiest auspices.

The complete course of study in this Faculty extends over three years; but may be shortened to two years, when the student matriculates in the third year of his indentures.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

On Public and Constitutional Law.

Professor CARTER,

On Obligations, Civil Code, Art, 982-1203.

Professor ABBOTT.

On the Roman law. Institutes of Justinian, B. 1 and 2.

Professor TORRANCE.

On Sale, Civil Code, Art. 1472-1595.
Exchange, Civil Code, Art. 1596-1599.
Lease and Hire, Civil Code, Art. 1600-1700.
Privileges and Hypotheques, Civil Code, Art 1980-2081.
Registration of real rights, Civil Code, Art. 2082-2182.

Professor LAFRENAYE.

On Preliminary Title, Civil Code, Art. 1-17.
Persons, &c., Civil Code, Art. 18-78.
Domicile, Civil Code, Art. 79-88.

Absentee, Civil Code, Art. 86-114.
Marriage, &c., Civil Code, Art. 115-217.
Filiation, &c., Civil Code, Art. 218-351.
Corporation, Civil Code, Art. 352-373.

Professor LAFLAMME.

SECOND YEAR.

On Criminal Law.

Professor CARTER.

On Partnership, Civil Code, Art. 1830-1900.
Bills of Exchange, Civil Code, Art. 2278-2354.
Merchant Shipping, Civil Code, Art 2355-2406.

Professor ABBOTT.

On the Roman Law, Institutes of Justinian, B. 3 and 4.

Professor TORRANCE.

On Mandate, Civil Code, Art. 1701-1761.
Loan, Civil Code, Art. 1762-1793.
Deposit, Civil Code, Art. 1794-1829.
Life Rents, Civil Code, Art. 1901-1917.
Transaction, &c., Civil Code, Art. 1918-1928.
Suretyship, &c., Civil Code, 1829-1979.

Professor LAFRENAYE.

On the Distinction of Things, &c., Civil Code, Art. 374-442.
Usufruct, Civil Code, Art. 443-498.
Real Servitudes, &c., Civil Code, Art. 499-582.

Professor LAFLAMME.

THIRD YEAR.

On Criminal Law,

Professor CARTER.

On Affreightment, Civil Code, Art. 2407-2460.
The Carriage of Persons, Civil Code, Art. 2461-2467.
Insurance, Civil Code, Art. 2468-2593.
Bottomry and Respondentia, Civil Code, Art. 2594-2612.

Professor ABBOTT.

On Gifts *inter vivos* and by Will, Civil Code, Art. 754-981.
Evidence, Civil Code, Art. 1203-1256.

Professor TORRANCE.

On Code of Civil Procedure.
Prescription, Civil Code, Art. 2183-2370.
Imprisonment in Civil Cases, Civil Code, Art. 2271-2277.
Final Provisions, Civil Code, Art. 2613-2615.

Professor LAFRENAYE.

On the Acquisition and Exercise of Rights of Property, Civil Code, Art. 583-595.
Successions, Civil Code, Art. 596-753.
Marriage Covenants and Dower, Civil Code, Art. 1257-1471.

Professor LAFLAMME.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

1. Any person desirous of becoming a Matriculated Student, shall apply to the Dean of the Faculty for examination, and for entry in the Register of Matriculations, and shall procure tickets of Matriculation and of admission to the Lectures for each Session of the Course.

2. Candidates for Matriculation shall be examined in at least one Latin Classic and in English or French, the standard being such as may be determined by regulation of the Faculty, approved by the Corporation.

3. Students in Law shall be known as of the First, Second and Third Years, and shall be so graded by the Faculty. In each year Students shall take the studies fixed for that year, and those only, unless by special permission of the Faculty.

4. The register of Matriculation shall be closed on the 15th November in each year, and return thereof shall be immediately made by the Dean to the Registrar of the University. Candidates applying thereafter may be admitted on a special examination to be determined by the Faculty, and if admitted their names shall be returned in a supplementary list to the Registrar.

5. Persons desirous of entering as Occasional Students, shall apply to the Dean of the Faculty for admission as such Students, and shall obtain a ticket, or tickets, for the classes they desire to attend.

6. Students who have attended Collegiate courses of study in other Universities for a number of terms or sessions, may be admitted on the production of certificates to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.

7. All Students shall be subject to the following regulations for attendance and conduct :--

(1.) A Class book shall be kept by each Professor and Lecturer, in which the presence or absence of Students shall be carefully noted; and the said Class-books shall be submitted to the Faculty at all the ordinary meetings during the Session.

(2.) Punctual attendance on all the classes proper to his year, is required of each student. Professors will note the attendance immediately on the commencement of their lectures, and will omit the names of Students entering thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned. Absence or tardiness, without sufficient excuse, or inattention or disorder in the Class-room, if persisted in after admonition by the Professor, will be reported to the Dean of the Faculty, who may reprimand the student or report to the Faculty, as he may decide. While in the College building, or going to or from it, students are expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in the Class-rooms. Any Professor observing improper conduct in the Class-rooms, or elsewhere in the building, will admonish the student and if necessary report him to the Dean.

(3.) When students are reported to the Faculty under the above rules, the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, disqualify from competing for prizes or honours, suspend from classes, or report to the Corporation for expulsion.

(4.) Any Student injuring the furniture or building, will be required to repair the same at his own expense, and will in addition, be subject to such penalty as the Faculty may see fit to inflict.

(5.) The number of times of absence, from necessity or duty, that shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall in each case be determined by the Faculty.

(6.) All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty or of the University generally, shall be reported to the Principal, or, in his absence, to the Vice-Principal.

8. At the end of every Session there shall be a general examination of all the Classes, under the Superintendence of the Professors, and of such other Examiners as may be appointed by the Corporation, which examination shall be conducted, as far as possible, by means of written or printed questions, answered by the students in writing, in the presence of the Examiners. The results shall be reported as early as possible to the Faculty, which shall decide the standing of the Students accordingly.

9. Each Professor shall deliver one Lecture in each week, to the Students of each year, and each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration; but the Professors and Lecturers shall have the right from time to time to substitute an examination for any of such Lectures.

10. No Student shall be considered as having kept a Session in this Faculty, unless he shall have regularly attended at least three courses of Lectures, one of which courses shall be on the Civil Law; nor unless at the end of such Session he shall have passed the Sessional Examinations to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

11. The Faculty shall have the power, upon special and sufficient cause shown, to grant a dispensation to any Student from attendance on any particular Course or Courses of Lectures, but no distinction shall, in consequence, be made between the Examinations of such Students, and those of the Students regularly attending Lectures.

12. The Final Examination for the Degree of B.C.L. shall be conducted in the same manner as the ordinary Sessional Examinations, but the preparation of a Theses, either in Latin, French, or English, upon some subject previously approved by the Dean of the Faculty, shall form an essential part of every such final examination.

13. The Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal in the Faculty of Law shall be awarded to the Student who, being of the Graduating Class, and having passed the final examinations, shall have prepared a Theses of sufficient merit in the estimation of the Faculty to entitle him to compete, and who shall take the highest marks in a special examination for the Medal, which examination shall, in all cases, include the subject of Roman Law.

14. The exercises required under the 3rd Art. of the 7th Chapter of the Statutes of this University, to entitle the Student to receive the Degree of B.C.L. in this Faculty, shall consist of Attendance upon Lectures and submission to Examinations as hereinbefore prescribed; and no distinction in respect thereof shall be made between Students applying for their Degrees, whether their attendance upon Lectures shall have been for two or three years.

15. The Fees eligible in this Faculty shall be as follows :—

Matriculation Fee	$ 2 00
Sessional Fee by ordinary Students	15 00
Sessional Fee by occasional or partial Students, for each course	5 00
Graduation Fee, including Diploma	5 00

All of which Fees shall be paid in advance. But Students already on the Books of the University shall not be required to pay any Matriculation Fee; and Students simultaneously attending lectures in the Faculty of Arts shall be received upon such terms as shall be fixed by that Faculty.

Applications for admission may be made to the Dean of the Faculty, or to the Secretary of the College. The classes will be opened on the 2nd November, 1869.

LECTURES IN LAW.

SESSION 1869-70.

STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

PROFESSOR	ABBOTT	at 5 P.M.,	Monday.
"	TORRANCE	" "	Tuesday.
"	LAFRENAYE	" "	Wednesday.
"	LAFLAMME	" "	Friday.

STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

PROFESSOR	LAFLAMME	at 5 P.M.,	Tuesday.
"	TORRANCE	" "	Wednesday.
"	LAFRENAYE	" "	Thursday.
"	ABBOTT	" "	Friday.

STUDENTS OF THE THIRD YEAR.

PROFESSOR	LAFRENAYE	at 5 P.M.,	Monday.
"	LAFLAMME	" "	Tuesday.
"	CARTER	" "	Wednesday.
"	TORRANNCE	" "	Thursday.
"	ABBOTT	" "	Friday.

The Lectures will be delivered in the Lecture-rooms of the Faculty in Burnside Hall.

Every Student, on commencing his attendance, will be required to exhibit his Ticket of Admission.

Prizes, Honours and Standing.

Session, 1868-69.

FACULTY OF LAW.

ELIZABETH TORRANCE MEDALLIST:

MEREDITH BLENKARNE BETHUNE, First in special examinations, covering the whole course of study.

RANKING OF STUDENTS AS TO GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Third Year.

First, JOSEPH DUBUC, 1st in 1 class and 2nd in 3 classes.
Second, JOSEPH PERRY and FRANCIS JOHN KELLER, equal; 1st in 1 class and 2nd in 1 class.

Second Year.

First, THOMAS FORAN, 1st in 3 classes and 2nd in 1 class.
Second, DUNCAN MCCORMICK, 1st in 2 classes and 2nd in 2 classes.

First Year.

First, DONALD MCMASTER and JOHN CALDER, equal; 1st in 2 classes.
Second, LOUIS PHILIBERT PAQUIN, 2nd in 3 classes.

BEST THESIS.

LEOPOLD LAFLAMME.

COMMERCIAL LAW.—PROFESSOR ABBOTT.

Third Year.

First, MEREDITH B. BETHUNE.
Second, REID TAYLOR.

Second Year.

First, DUNCAN MCCORMICK.
Second, THOMAS FORAN.

First Year.

First, JOHN CALDER.
Second, LOUIS PHILIBERT PAQUIN.

ROMAN LAW. (C.C. Gifts, Wills, Evidence.)—PROFESSOR TORRANCE and Mr. TRENHOLME.

Third Year.

First, WILLIAM JOHN WATTS.
Second, REID TAYLOR and JOSEPH DUBUC, equal.

Second Year.

First, THOMAS FORAN and DUNCAN MCCORMICK, equal.
Second, FRANC O. WOOD.

First Year.

First, DONALD MCMASTER.
Second, LOUIS PHILIBERT PAQUIN.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL PROCEDURE.—Professor Lafrenaye.

Third Year.

First, Joseph Dubuc.
Second, Francis John Keller, and Joseph Perry, equal.

Second Year.

First, Thomas Foran.
Second, Duncan McCormick.

First Year.

First, Donald McMaster.
Second, Louis Philibert Paquin and Daniel Darby, equal.

CUSTOMARY LAW AND LAW OF REAL ESTATE.—Professor Laflamme.

Third Year.

First, Joseph Perry.
Second, Joseph Dubuc and Reid Taylor, Equal.

Second Year.

First, Thomas Foran.
Second, Duncan McCormick.

First Year.

First, John Calder.
Second, Léon François Sarrasin.

CRIMINAL LAW.—Professor Carter.

First, Francis John Keller.
Second, Robert Hughes Conroy and Joseph Dubuc, equal.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Thomas D. Lucus, of Wellington, Ont., for Thesis and Special Examination in all the branches of Study.—Holmes Gold Medal.

Andrew Harkness of Matilda, Ontario, Prize for the best Examination in the Final Branches.

Andrew J. Cattanach, Demonstrator's Prize in Practical Anatomy. (1st. Prize.)

Henry H. Brissett, Demonstrator's Prize in Practical Anatomy. (2nd Prize.)

George A. Stark, Demonstrator's Prize in Practical Anatomy, Junior Class.

Hamilton Allen, First Prize in Botany.

Gideon Duncan, Second Prize in Botany.

Students *whoses Theses and Examinations were considered sufficiently meritorious to entitle them to compete for the Medal*:—Harkness, Cherry, Bull, Stewart, McKay, Cook, Finnie, Buckle, Keefer.

Students *who deserve Honourable Mention in the Primary Examinations*:—Youker, Sutherland, Backhouse, Baird, Loux, Stevenson.

STUDENTS IN MEDICINE WHO HAVE PASSED IN NATURAL HISTORY.

BOTANY. (*Class First.*)—Hamilton Allen, Gideon Duncan, L. T. Marceau, R. Alexander, Andre Latour, H. Hetherington, T. D. Reed.
(*Class Second.*)—Daniel Cram, G. H. Christie, Frank Warren, R. S. Mutch, Jas. T. Munro, J. A. Reid.
(*Class Third.*)—Robert Miller, A. E. Mallory, H. R. Brissette, A. D. Wagner, R. Howard, C. M. Freeman, Lewis Hunt, M. Gardner, G. H. Monk, W. Sutherland, H. Young, W. G. Sharpe, Chas. M. Covernton.

ZOOLOGY.—(*Class Second.*)—G. A. Starke.

STUDENTS IN VETERINARY SCHOOL, PASSED IN BOTANY.

[*Class Second.*]—James Ferries.
[*Class Third.*]—W. Patterson.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Graduating Class.

B. A. Honours in Classics.

KAHLER, FREDERICK A.—First Rank Honours and *Chapman Gold Medal.*
MCLEAN, BREADALBANE S.—Second Rank Honours.

B. A. Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

GREENSHIELDS, EDWARD, B.—First Rank Honours and *Prince of Wales Medal.*
MACKENZIE, ROBERT.—First Rank Honours.

B. A. Honours in Natural Science.

HARRINGTON, BERNARD G.—First Rank Honours and *Logan Gold Medal.*

B. A. Honours in English Literature.

CLARKE, WALLACE.—First Rank Honours and *Shakespeare Gold Medal.*
LEWIS, ALBERT R.—First Rank Honours.
JONES, MONTGOMERY.—First Rank Honours.

Third Year.

ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER.—Prize in Classics; Prize in Zoology; Prize in French.
JOHNSTON, JAMES A.—Prize in Moral Philosophy; Certificate in Zoology.
JOSEPH, MONTEFIORE, Prize for English Essay.

Passed the Sessional Examinations.

ROBERTSON, JOHNSTON, MORRISON, JOSEPH, MAJOR, MCLENNAN (D. H.)

Second Year.

CLINE, JOHN D.—(Cornwall Grammar School).—First Rank Honours and Prize in Mathematics; First Rank general standing; Prize in Logic; Prize in Botany; Prize in French; Prize in German.

CAMERON, JAMES.—(Williamstown Grammar School.)—First Rank Honours and Prize in Mathematics; First Rank General Standing.

KELLEY, FREDERICK W. (Stewiacke Grammar School,)—First Rank General Standing; Prize in German.

TORRANCE, EDWARD FRASER.—(High School.)—First Rank General Standing.

Passed the Sessional Examinations.

CLINE, CAMERON, KELLEY, TORRANCE, DAY, TUPPER, HUTCHINSON, MCGREGOR, MUNRO.

First Year.

NAYLOR, WILLIAM H.—[Clarenceville Academy]—First Rank Honours and Prize in Mathematics; First Rank General Standing.

HODGE, DAVID W. R.—[St. Francis College.]—First Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics; Prize in History; Prize in Logic; Prize in French.

CROSS, WILLIAM O. M.—[High School.]—Second Rank General Standing.

CROTHERS, WILLIAM G.—(Shefford Academy.)—Second Rank General Standing.

WHILLANS, ROBERT.—(Ottawa Grammar School.)—Prize in Hebrew; Prize in English.

THOMSON, THOMAS C.—(High School.)—Prize in Chemistry.

Passed the Sessional Examinations.

HODGE, NAYLOR, CROSS, CROTHERS, WHILLANS, SHEPHERD, THOMSON, ALLWORTH, TAYLOR, MUNRO (M.), CLARIS, MAXWELL, TORRANCE (J. F), WALES.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

GREEK.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Blackader and Robertson, equal; Joseph, McLennan. *Class II.*—Morrison, Johnston. *Class III.*—Major.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cline, Torrance (E.F.); Cameron and Dey, equal. *Class II.*—McGregor, Ferry, Tupper. *Class III.*—McLeod, Kelley.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Maxwell and Hodge, equal; Naylor and Torrance (J. F.), equal; Allworth and Crothers, equal; Shepherd, Munro (M.) *Class II.*—Cruickshank, Whillans, Thomson; Taylor and Christie, equal. *Class III.*—Windham, Claris, Geddes.

LATIN.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Blackader, Robertson, Joseph, Johnston. *Class II.*—Major and MacLennan and Morrison, equal. *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cline, Torrance (E.F.), Cameron, Dey. *Class II.*—McGregor and Tupper, equal; Farish and Kelly, equal; Ferry. *Class III.*—McLeod.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Maxwell; Hodge and Naylor, equal; Crothers, Shepherd, Allworth. *Class II.*—Torrance (J.F), Cruickshank, Munro, Thomson, Taylor and Christie and Windham, equal; Whillans, Wales. *Class III.*—Claris, Scott and McIntyre, equal; Geddes.

LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FOURTH YEAR.—*Class I.*—Mackenzie and Greenshields, equal.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Blackader. *Class II.*—Major, Robertson, Johnston. Morrison, Joseph. *Class III.*—McLennan.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cline. *Class II.*—Dey, Torrance, Cameron, Farish, Tupper, Kelley, McGregor. *Class III.*—McLeod, Whitney.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Maxwell, Naylor, Crothers, Hodge. *Class II.*—Christie, Thomson, Neighswander, Torrance, (J. F.), Munro, Windham, Allworth, Dawson, Balch, Whillans, Cruickshank, Taylor. *Class III.*—McIntyre, Wales, Claris, Geddes, Mitchell, Peacock.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Robertson, Joseph. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—(*Advanced Course.*) *Class I.*—Ferry, Cline. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—None.

(*Elementary Course.*) *Class I.*—Torrance. *Class II.*—Kelley, Tupper. *Class III.*—Cameron.

FIRST YEAR.—(*Advanced Course.*) *Class I.*—Windham, Hodge. *Class II.*—Christie, Torrance. (*Elementary Course.*) *Class I.*—Allworth, Naylor, Crothers. *Class II.*—Maxwell, Geddes, Thomson, *Class III.*—Taylor, Wales, Mitchell.

GERMAN.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Elementary Course, 1st Division.*) *Class I.*—Blackader. (*Elementary Course, 2nd Division*). *Class II.*—Robertson.

SECOND YEAR.—(*Elementary Course, 1st Division.—Class I.*—Kelley. (*Elementary Course, 2nd Division.*) *Class I.*—Cline. *Class II.*—Farish. *Class III.*—Whitney.

FIRST YEAR.—(*Elementary Course.*) *Class I.*—Windham. *Class II.*—Shepherd.

HEBREW.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Griffith, Naylor, Whillans, Claris, Balch, Cruickshank, McIntyre, F. McLeod, Scott, Sinclair.

MIDDLE CLASS.—Dey, Cameron, McGregor, Wallace.

SENIOR CLASS.—Johnston and Joseph, equal; D. H. McLennan.

CHALDEE.

Joseph, Johnston, McLennan.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

FOURTH YEAR. (*Mathematical Physics*) *Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Harrington, Greenshields, Jones. *Class III.* McLean (B.J.).

(*Experimental Physics.*) *Class I.*—Kahler (F. A.) *Class II.*—Clarke, Lewis (Albert R.) *Class III.*—Mackenzie.

THIRD YEAR. (*Mathematical Physics.*) *Class I.*—Blackader. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—Morrison (D. W.), Joseph, Major, Johnston, Robertson, McLennan (D.H.)
(*Experimental Physics.*) *Class I.*—Blackader, *Class II.*—Major. Robertson. *Class III.*—Johnston, Joseph, Morrison.

SECOND YEAR. (*Pure Mathematics.*) *Class I.*—Cameron, Dey, Cline, Ferry. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—Kelley, Torrance (E.F.), Farish Tupper, McGregor.

FIRST YEAR. (*Pure Mathematics.*) *Class I.*—Naylor, Maxwell, Whillans, Munro, (M.), Hodge, Crothers, Shepherd. *Class II.*—Taylor, Torrance (J. F.) *Class III.*—Allworth, Thompson; Christie and Claris; Scott, Cruickshank, Wales, Balch.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

FOURTH YEAR.—(*Mineralogy and Geology.*) *Class I.*—Harrington. *Class II.* Dawson.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Zoology.*) *Class I.*—Robertson, Blackader, Johnston, Joseph. *Class II.*—Morrison, McLennan.

SECOND YEAR.—(*Botany.*) *Class I.*—Cline, Farish, Torrance, Dey, Kelley. *Class II.*—McGregor, Cameron, Tupper, Whitney. *Class III.*—McLeod, Ferry.

FIRST YEAR.—(*Chemistry.*) *Class I.*—Maxwell, Thomson; Naylor and Crothers, equal; Hodge, Shepherd. *Class II.*—Allworth, Nighswander, Torrance, (J. F.), Balch, Whillans, Cruickshank, Taylor, Wales, Mitchell. *Class III.*—Munro, (M.), Claris, Christie, McIntyre, Geddes, Scott, Windham.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN THE SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

GREEK.

ORDINARY B.A.—*Class I.*—McLean, Kahler. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—None.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Robertson, (prize); Johnston, Joseph, Morrison, McLennan, D. H. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—Major.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cline, Torrance, Cameron, Hutchinson. *Class II.*—Kelley, McGregor, Tupper, Day. *Class III.*—Munro, McLeod.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Hodge, (prize); Cross, Naylor, Maxwell, Crothers, Allworth. *Class II.*—Torrance, (John Fraser); Thomson and Shepherd, equal; Taylor, Munro; Christie and Whillans, equal. *Class III.*—McIntyre, Geddes; Claris and Windham, equal.

LATIN.

ORDINARY B.A.—*Class I.*—Kahler, McLean (B). *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—None.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Joseph, McLennan (D H.) and Robertson, equal; Morrison. *Class II.*—Johnston and Major, equal. *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cline; Cameron and Torrance, (E. F.) equal; Kelley Hutchinson, Tupper. *Class II.*—McGregor, Dey, Farish, Munro. *Class III.*—None.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Hodge, (prize); Crothers and Naylor, equal; Maxwell, Thomson, Allworth, Torrance, (Jno. Fraser,). *Class II.*—Cross; Shepherd and Taylor, equal; Christie and Whillans, equal; Munro. *Class III.*—Wales, Windham, Claris.

HISTORY.

ORDINARY B.A.—*Class I.*—Lewis, Clarke, Jones. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—None.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Hodge, (prize); Thomson and Torrance, equal; Maxwell; Naylor and Allworth, equal. *Class II.*—Windham; Cross, Munro and Whillans, equal; Crothers, Shepherd, Mitchell. *Class III.*—Christie, Wales, Claris, Taylor, Balch.

LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION.—(Mental and Moral Philosophy.)--*Class I.*—Greenshields, Mackenzie.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION.—(English Literature.)--*Class I*—Clarke, Lewis Jones.

THIRD YEAR.—(Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric.) *Class I.*—Johnston, (prize); Morrison, McLennan (D. H.), Major. *Class II.*—Robertson, Joseph, prize for English Essay.

SECOND YEAR.—(Logic.)--*Class I.*—Cline, (prize); Torrance, Kelley, Cameron, *Class II.*—Tupper, McGregor, Dey. *Class III.*—Munro, Hutchinson.

(English)--*Class I.*—Cline, Kelley, Torrance, McGregor. *Class II.*—Hutchinson, Tupper, Cameron. *Class III.*—Dey, Munro.

FIRST YEAR.—(English.)--*Class I.*—Maxwell, Whillans, (prize); Hodge, Crothers, Dawson, Windham, Cross, Naylor, Christie. *Class II.*—Torrance, Claris, Wales, Nighswander, Allworth, Munro, Mitchell, Shepherd, Taylor, Thomson. *Class III.*—Peacock, Geddes, Balch.

(Logic.)—*Class I.*—Hodge, (prize); Naylor, Crothers, Dawson, Taylor, Maxwell. *Class II.*—Nighswander, Torrance, Shepherd, Thomson, Cross. *Class III.*—Claris, Whillans, Windham, Geddes, Balch, Christie, Munro, Mitchell, Peacock.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Robertson, (prize); Joseph. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—*Advanced Course—Class I.*—Cline, (prize). *Class II.*—Torrance. *Class III.*—None. *Ordinary Course. Class I.*—Kelley, Tupper. *Class II.*—Cameron. *Class III.*—None.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Hodge, (prize); Windham, Thomson, Christie. *Class II.*—Naylor, Allworth, Crothers and Torrance, equal; Cross, Taylor *Class III.*—Geddes, Wales.

GERMAN.

FIRST YEAR.—(*Ordinary Course*)—*Class I.*—Windham. *Class II.*—Shepherd.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cline, (prize). *Class II.*—Farish. (*Advanced Course*) *Class I.*—Kelley, (prize).

HEBREW.

Junior Class.—Whillans, (prize) Naylor, Claris, McLeod, Balch.

Intermediate.—Dey and McGregor equal, G. Munro.

Hebrew and Chaldee.—Joseph, Johnston, D. H. McLennan.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

FOURTH YEAR.—(Mathematical Physics.) *Class I.*—Harrington, Greenshields. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—Jones; McLean (Breadalbane.)

FOURTH YEAR.—(Experimental Physics.) *Class I.*—Kahler, Clarke, Mackenzie, Lewis (Albert R.) *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—None.

THIRD YEAR.—(Mathematical Physics.) *Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Robertson, Morrison (D. W.) *Class III.*—Johnston, Joseph, Major, McLennan (Duncan H.)

THIRD YEAR.—(Experimental Physics.) *Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Johnston, Morrison. *Class III.*—Joseph, Major, Robertson.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cline, Cameron and Dey, equal. *Class II.*—Kelley Hutchinson, Tupper, Torrance. *Class III.*—Munro (G.), McGregor (D.)

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Naylor, Shepherd, Hodge. *Class II.*—Whillans, Maxwell, Cross, Crothers, Torrance (John F.,) Munro (Murdoch). *Class III.*—Allworth, Wales, Taylor, Thomson, Claris.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

SECOND YEAR.—(*First Rank*).—Cline, Cameron. (*Second Rank*).—None.

FIRST YEAR.—(*First Rank*).—Naylor. (*Second Rank*).—None.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

FOURTH YEAR.—(Geology)—*Class I.*—Harrington, Dawson.

THIRD YEAR.—(Zoology)—*Class I.*—Robertson, (prize), Johnston, (certificate.) *Class II.*—Morrison. *Class III.*—Joseph, McLennan (D. H.)

SECOND YEAR.—(Botany)—*Class I.*—Cline, (prize), Kelley, Torrance, Dey, McGregor. *Class II.*—Tupper, Hutchinson, Munro, Cameron. *Class III.*—Farish, McLeod, Whitney.

FIRST YEAR.—(Chemistry)—*Class I.*—Thomson, (prize), Maxwell, Hodge, Cross, Wales, Naylor, Neighswander. *Class II.*—Balch, Shepherd, Allworth, Whillans, Taylor, Munro, Crothers. *Class III.*—Mitchell, Christie, Claris.

Governor General's Entrance Scholarships.

MAXWELL (JOHN).
NAYLOR (WM. HERBERT.)
TORRANCE (John FRASER.)

Chapman Prize in Classics. (*Third Year*).

BLACKADER (ALEXANDER D.)

Shakespeare Prize in English Literature. (*Fourth Year*).

CLARKE (WALLACE.)

Second Year.—Mathematical Prize.—(Surplus of Anne Molson Medal Fund.)

CLINE J. D.

Jane Redpath Exhibition ($10 0.)

BLACKADER (ALEXANDER D.)

Students of the University.

Session 1869-70.

McGILL COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Archambault, Jos., L.C., Varennes Q.
Bagg, R. S. C., Montreal, Q.
Barry, Denis, Ireland.
Bethune, Meredith B., B.A., Montreal. Q.
Bienvenu, Jos. N., Montreal, Q.
Bouthillier, H., Montreal, Q.
Buckley, Patrick S., Halifax, N.S.
Calder, John, Richmond, N.S.
Conroy, Rob. Hughes, Aylmer, Ont.
Cushing, Charles, Chatham, Q.
Darby, Daniel, Q.
Devlin, C. B., Montreal, Q.
Dubuc, Joseph, St. Martins, Q.
Fisher, Roswell Corse, Montreal, Q.
Foran, T., Aylmer, Ont.
Forget, Amédé E., St. Marie, Q.
Franks, Albert W., Annapolis, N.S.
Hicks, W. H., England.
Hartnett, W. DeCourcy, Ireland.
Hart, Louis A., B.A., Montreal, Q.
Howard, Rice M., St. John's, Q.
Hutchinson, Mathew, Halifax, N.S.
Isaacson, Alfred G., Montreal, Q.
Keller, Francis John, Montreal, Q.
Lacoste, Arthur, Boucherville, Q.
Laflamme, Leopold, Montreal, Q.
Lonergan, Michael, Ireland.
Lyman, Fred. S., B.A., Montreal, Q.
Major, Edward J., " Q.
Marler, William DeM., " Q.
McCormick, D., St. Louis de Gonzague, Q.
McMaster, Donald, Williamstown Ont.
Merry, J. W., Magog, Q.
Monk, E. C., Montreal, Q.
Monk, W. D., Montreal, Q.
Ouimet, G. A., St. Rose, Q.
Papineau, Joseph G., Montreal, Q.
Paquin, Louis F., St. Genevieve, Q.
Perry, Joseph, Montreal, Q.
Quinn, T. J., Kingston, Ont.
Sarrasin, Léon F., St. Elizabeth Q.
Taylor, Reid, Montreal, Q.
Ward, Ed. Clark, Montreal, Q.
Watts, Wm. John, B.A., Drummondville, Q.
Wood, F. O., Montreal, Q.
Wood, T. F., Dunham, Q.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

Alexander, Robert, Stoney Creek, O.
Allan, Hamilton W., Osgood, Q.
Alloway, Clement J., Montreal, Q.
†Alloway, Thomas J., Montreal, Q.
Anderson, Allan, Georgina, O.
†Archer, Thomas, Montreal, Q.
†Ardagh, Johnson, Orillia, O.
Backhouse, John B, Walsingham, O.
Baird James, Fitzroy, O.
Barclay, George E., London, O.
†Baynes, George A., Montreal, Q.
Beaudry, Louis, St. Pie, Q.
Bergeron, Joseph, Philipsburgh, Q.
Birks, James B., Montreal, Q.
Blackadder, Alex. D., Brantford, O.
Bondy, Ovide D., Lavaltrie, Q.
†Bradley, William, Fenaghvale, O.
Brigham, George, Bakersfield, U.S.
Brissette, Henry K., Chambly, Q.
Browne, Arthur A., Kingsey, Q.
†Buckle, John McC., Ottawa, O.
Buckley, William P., Prescott, O.
†Bull, George J., Montreal, Q.
Burland, William, Montreal, Q.
†Campbell, John, Osborn. O.
Campbell, John M., Montreal, Q.
Case, William H., Hamilton, O.
Cattanach, Andrew J., Fergus, O.
Cherry, James, Yorkmills, O.
†Cherry, William, Yorkmills, O.
Christie, George H., Lachute, Q.
Clarke, Richard A., Trafalgar, O.
Clarke, Octavius H. E., Montreal, Q.
Clarke, Wallace, Montreal, Q.

†Clement, Victor A., St. Guillaume, Q.
Cluness, Daniel, East Williams, O.
†Collins, Charles W., Quebec, Q.
Comeau, John B., River David, Q.
†Cooke, Sydney P., Ottawa, O.
Copeland, William L., Huntingdon, Q.
†Corlis, Josiah, Villa Nova, O.
Covernton, Charles McK., Simcoe, O.
Cowley, Thomas McJ., Ottawa, O.
†Cox, Frank, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Cram, Daniel C., Almonte, O.
D'Avignon, Frank P., St. Mathias, Q.
†Dansereau, Charles, Vercheres, Q.
De Wolf, George H., Halifax, N.S.
De Wolf, James L., Windsor, N.S.
Donnelly, Thomas J., Montreal, Q.
Duncan, Gideon, Bathurst, N.B.
Duncan, John, Port Dover, O.
Dunsmore, J. M., Mitchell, O.
Faulkner, George W., Sidney, O.
Field, Albert, Montreal, Q.
†Finnie, John, Montreal, Q.
†Fraleigh, William S., Bloomfield, O.
†Fraser, Donald M., London, O.
Freeman, Charles M., Milton, O.
Gardner, Matthew, Haspler, O.
Fuller, Hiram L., Compton, Q.
Gernon, George W., St. Laurent, Q.
Graham, Adam C., Fort Erie, O.
Graham, John, Montreal, Q.
Hall, George B., Markland, O.
†Hammond, James H., Montreal, Q.
†Harkness, Andrew, Matilda, O.
Henderson, Alex. A., Fitzroy Harbor O.
Hethrington, Harry, Melbourne, Q.
Howard, Robert, St. Johns, Q.
Howitt, William H., London, O.
†Hunt, J. H., 1st. Bat. Rifle Brig.
Hunt, Lewis, Halifax, N.S.
Johnston, Thomas G., Sarnia, O.
†Keefer, William N., Galt, O.
†Kittson, John, G., Minnesota, U.S.
Latour, Andrew, Lachine, Q.
Locke, Charles F. A., Barrie, O.
Loux, William, Ottawa, O.
Lovett, William, Ancaster, O.
†Lucus, Thomas D., Wellington, O.
†MacCrimmon, Donald, Logan, O.
MacDonald, John A., Metcalf, O.
†MacFie, James, Clarenceville, Q.
MacNab, Francis A. L., Ottawa, O.
Main, John K., Melbourne, Q.
Major, George W., Montreal Q.
Mallory, Albert E., Cobourg, O.
Marceau, Louis, Napierville, O.
Marshall, Charles, Huntingdon, Q.
Marston, Alonzo W., Hull, O.
Mathewson, John H., West Zorra, O.
Mathewson, Neil, Embro, O.
McConkey, Thomas C., Barrie, O.
McCormick, Colin, Howard, O.
McEwen, Finley, Ashton, O.
†McFarlane, William, Clarendon, O.
McInnes, Andrew, Vittoria, O.
McIntosh, Donald J., L'Orignal, Q.
†McKay, John, South Finch, Q.
McLaren, John A., Montreal, Q.
†McLaren, Peter, New Perth, P. E. I.
†McNeece, James, Quebec, Q.
McPherson, Drummond, Lancaster, O.
†McTaggert, Alex., East Williams, O.
†Meane, John, 78th Highlanders.
Miller, Robert, Galt, O.
Mitchell, Frederick H., London, O.
Moir, George, Osburn, O.
Monro, James T., Hawkesbury, O.
Monk, George Henry, Montreal, Q.
†Moore, Robert, London, O.
†Morrison, D. R., Montreal, Q.
Mutch, Robert, Charlotte Town, P. E. I.
Nelson, Wolfred D. E., Montreal, Q.
O'Brien, Robert, Glengarry, O.
Paquet, Joseph, Lanoraie, Q.
Perrigo, James, Montreal, Q.
†Proudfoot, Alexander, South Hampton, O.
Reid, John Alexander, St. Johns, N.F.
†Rodger, Thomas A., Montreal, Q.
Rooney, Robert F., Compton, Q.
Ross, William G., London, O.
Sabine, George Kraus, Windsor, N.S.
†Scholfield, David T., Fonthill, O.
Scott, Robert George, Toronto, O.
Seager, Francis K., Sarnia, O.
Sharp, Wm. J., Simcoe, O.
Sicotte, Rudolph, St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Slack, George F., Bedford, O.
St. John, Leonard, St. Catherines, O.
Stafford, William A., Montreal, Q.
Stark, George A., Georgetown, O.
Stevenson, Robert A., Cayuga, O.
†Stewart, James, Russell, O.
Sutherland, Walter, Huntingdon, Q.
Sutherland William, Montreal, Q.
†Tabb, Silas E., Montreal, Q.
Taylor, Sullivan A., Lennoxville, Q.
Valois, Michel F. E., Montreal, Q.
VanKoughnet, Philip T., Toronto, O.
Wagner, Adam D., Dickenson's Landing, O.
Wallace, William T., Milton, O.
Warren, Frank, Whitby, O.
Webb, James S. T., Montreal, Q.
Whelan, George N., Brigus, N.F.
Whyte, Joseph A., Charleston, U.S.
Wismer, John A., Markham, O.
Wright, Henry P. Ottawa, O.
Youker, William, Thurlow, O.

† M.D., C.M.—1869.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

1. *Undergraduates.*

Allworth, John, Paris, O.
Balch, Alfred, Montreal, Q.
Blackader, Alex. D., Brantford, O.
‡Cameron, James, Lancaster, O.
Christie, John H., Lachute, Q.
Claris, W. H. A., Froome, Q.
†Clarke, Wallace, Montreal, Q.
‡Cline, John D., Cornwall, O.
Cross, William O. M., Lachine, Q.
Crothers, William J., Philipsburg, Q.
Cruickshank, James, Leeds, Q.
Dey, William J., Kenyon, O.
Farish, J. Henry G., Yarmouth, N. S.
Ferry, Chas. H., Utica, N.Y., U. S.
Geddes, John G., Montreal, Q.
†Greenshields, E. Black, Montreal, Q.
Hall, T. B., Montreal, Q.
†Harrington, B. J., St. Andrew's Q.
Hodge, D. W. R., Eaton, Q.
Hutchinson, Matthew N.S.
Johnston, James A., Onslow, N. S.
†Jones, Montgomery, Montreal, Q.
Joseph, Montefiore, Quebec, Q.
†Kahler, Frederick A., Montreal, Q.
Kelley, Fred'k W., Stewiacke, N. S.
†Lewis, Albert, Nunda, N.Y., U. S.
†MacKenzie, Robert, Montreal, Q.
McGregor, Duncan, Hamilton, O.
McIntyre, John, Glengarry, O.
†McLean, Breadalbane, Stayner, O.
McLennan, D. Hugh, Lancaster, O.
McLeod, Findley, J., Windsor, Q.
Major, George William, Montreal, Q.
‡Maxwell, John, Lancaster, O.
Morrison, David W. Q.
Munro, G., Lancaster, O.
Munro, Murdoch, Glengarry, O.
‡Naylor, William H., Noyan, Q.
‡Robertson, Alexander, Montreal, Q.
Scott, William, Lancaster, O.
Shepherd, Francis Q.
Taylor, Sidney H., St. John's N. B.
Thomson, T. C., Montreal, Q.
‡Torrance, John Fraser, Montreal, Q.
Torrance, Edward F., Montreal, Q.
Tupper, James S., Halifax, N. S.
Wales, Benjamin, St. Andrew's, Q.
Whillans, Robert, Ottawa, O.
Wilson, Rob't. W., Sheffield, N. S.
Windham, William, Montreal, Q.
†Wood, Frank O., Montreal, Q.
†Wood, Thos. Franklin, Dunham, Q.

Partial and Occasional Students.

Dawson, George, M. Montreal, Q.
Goldie, Thomas, Guelph, O.
Griffith, Joseph.
Kennedy, George T., B.A., Montreal, Q.
McLennan, Donald D., Lancaster, O.
McMartin, J. A.
McMaster, Donald.
Mitchell, William, Ottawa, O.
Morrison, James D., B.A., Montreal, Q.
Nighswander, David, Stouffville, O.
Peacock, William, Lanark, O.
Radford, Walter, Montreal, Q.
Sands,
Sinclair, Henry. Q.
Wallace, R. Q.
Wellwood, James, Gananoque, O.
Whitney, John E. M., Montreal, Q.

† B. A., 1869. ‡ Holders of Governor General's Scholarships.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Bennett, John.
Cook, Archibald Hay
Fraser, John
Jefferey, William Harold
Russell, Henry
Tanner, Charles A.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Campbell, Alexander,
Hethrington, Harry.
Hurd, Samuel Augustine.
Jenks, John Nathaniel.
King, Charles Alfred.
McIntyre, John.
Robinson, Robert.
Waters, Henry.

SUMMARY.

Students in Law, McGill College,	46
" in Medicine "	150
" in Arts, "	69
" " Morrin College,	6
" " St. Francis College,	8
	279
Deduct entered in two Faculties,	6
	273
Total number of Students in College,	74
Students in Normal School,	218
Pupils in High School,	343
Pupils in Model Schools,	
Total Students and Pupils,	908

STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Session 1868–69.

FACULTY OF LAW.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B.C.L.*

Bethune, Meredith, B.
Cushing, Charles.
Conroy, Robert Hughes.
Dubuc, Joseph.
Fisher, Boswell Corse.
Hart, Lewis Alexander.
Howard, Rice Meredith.
Keller, Francis J.
Lacoste, Arthur.
Laflamme, Leopold.
Lyman, Frederick Stiles.
Papineau, Joseph G.
Perry, Joseph.
Taylor, Reid.
Watts, William John.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D., C.M.*

Alloway, Thomas Johnson, Montreal, Q.
Archer, Thomas, Montreal, Q.
Ardagh, Johnson, Orilla, On.
Baynes, George Aylmer, Montreal, Q.
Bradley, William, Fenagh Vale, On.
Buckle, John M. C., Ottawa, On.
Bull, George Joseph, Montreal, Q.
Campbell, John, Usborne, On.
Cherry, William, York Mills, On.
Clement, Victor A., St. Guillaume, Q.
Collins, Charles W. Quebec, Q.
Cooke, Sidney P., Ottawa, On.
Corlis, Josiah, Simcoe, On.
Cox, Frank, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Dansereau, Charles, Vercheres, Q.
Finnie, John T., Montreal, Q.
Fraleigh, William S., Picton, On.
Fraser, Donald M., London, On.
Hammond, James H., Montreal, Q.
Harkness, Andrew, Matilda, On.
Hunt, J. H., L. R. C. S. I. 1st Batt. Rifle Brig.
Keefer, William N., B. A., Galt, On.
Kittson, John G., Minnesota, U.S.
Lucus, Thomas D'Arcy, Wellington, O.
MacCrimmon, Donald A., Logan, On.
Macfie, James, Clarenceville, Q.
McFarlane, William, Clarendon, Q.
McKay, John, South Finch, On.
McLaren, Peter, New Perth, On.
McNeece, James, Quebec, Q.
McTaggert, Alex., East Williams, On.
Meane, John, M. R. C.S·L., 78th Highlanders.
Moore, Robert C., London, On.
Morrison, David R., Montreal, Q.
Proudfoot, Alex., Southampton, On.
Rodger, Thomas A., Montreal, Q.
Scholfield, David T., Fonthill, On.
Stewart, James, Ottawa, On.
Tabb, Silas E., Montreal, Q.

PASSED THE PRIMARY EXAMINATIONS.*

Backhouse, John B., Simcoe, O,
Baird, James, Fitzroy Harbor, O.
Barclay, George E., London, O.
Bergeron, Joseph, St. Marie, Q.
Buckley, Wm. P., Prescott, O.
Case, Wm. H., Hamilton, O.
Clarke, Richard A., Trafalgar, O.
Clarke, Octavius H. E., Moutreal, Q.
Cluness, Daniel, East Williams, O.
Collins, Charles W., Quebec, Q.
Comeau, John B., River David, Q.
Corlis, Josiah, Simcoe, O.
Cowley, Thomas, Ottawa, O,
Dunsmore, John M., Mitchell, O.
Faulkner, George W., Belleville, O.
Graham, Adam C., Fort Erie, O.
Henderson, Alexander A., Fitzroy Harbor, O.
Howitt, Wm. H., Montreal, Q.
Loux, Wm., Ottawa, O.
Levitt, William, Ancaster, O.
MacFarlane, Wm., Clarendon, O.
Main, John R., Melbourne, Q.
Marston, Alonzo, Hull, O.
Mathieson, Neil, Embro, O.
McEwen, Finlay, Ashton, O.
McIntosh, Donald J., Vankleek Hill, O.
McNab, Francis A. L., Ottawa, O.
Miller, Robert, Galt, O.
Moore, Robert C., London, O.
Perrigo, James, Montreal, Q.
Rooney, Robert F., Compton, Q.
Seager, Francis R., Sarnia, O.
Stafford, Wm. A., Montreal, Q.
Stevenson, Robert A., Cayuga, O.
Sutherland, William, Montreal, Q.
Youker, William, Belleville, O.

*Arranged Alphabetically.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B A.

McGILL COLLEGE.

*In Honours.**

WALLACE CLARKE, Montreal.
EDWARD B. GREENSHIELDS, Montreal.
BERNARD J. HARRINGTON, St. Andrews.
MONTGOMERY JONES, Montreal.
FREDERICK A. KAHLER, Montreal.
ALBERT R. LEWIS, Nunda, N. Y.
ROBERT MACKENZIE, Montreal.
BREADALBANE MCLEAN, Stayner, Ont.

Ordinary.

FRANC O. WOOD, Montreal.
THOS. FRANKLIN WOOD, Dunham.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

Ordinary.

ARCHIBALD HAY COOK, Quebec.
JOHN FRASER, Quebec.
HENRY RUSSELL, Quebec.

PASSED IN THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

McGILL COLLEGE.

Class I.

JOHN D. CLINE, Cornwall.
JAMES CAMERON, Lancaster.
FREDK. W. KELLEY, Stewiacke, N. S.
EDWARD F. TORRANCE, Montreal.
WILLIAM J. DEY, Kenyon, Ont.

Class II.

MATTHEW HUTCHINSON, Montreal, P. Q.
J. STEWART TUPPER, Halifax N. S.
DUNCAN MCGREGOR, Hamilton, Ont.

Class III.

GUSTAVUS MUNRO, Lancaster Ont.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

Class III.

HENRY RUSSELL, Quebec.

BACHELORS OF ARTS TAKING THE DEGREE OF M.A. IN COURSE.*

BETHUNE, MEREDITH BLENKARNE
HART, LEWIS A.
PERRIGO, JAMES
TABB, SILAS EVERETT
WOTHERSPOON, IVAN TOLKEIN

*Arranged Alphabetically.

Graduates of the University.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

Bethune, Rev. John, [ad eundem] 1843
*Falloon, Rev. Daniel, [Hon.]...1844

DOCTORS OF LAWS AND OF CIVIL LAW.

Abbott, Christopher, B. C. L. [D.C.L. in course] 1862
Abbott, Hon. J. J. C., B. C. L., [D.C.L. in course].....1867
Adamson, Rev. Wm. A. [D.C.L. hon].....1850
Badgley, Hon. Wm. [D.C.L.hon]1843
Chamberlain, B., M.A., B.C.L., [D.C.L.].....1867
Chauveau, Hon. Pierre J. O. [LL.D. hon] 1857
Davies, Rev. Benjamin, Ph. D. [LL.D. hon.] 1856
Dawson, John William, M.A., [LL.D. hon.].....1857
DeSola, Rev. A., [LL.D. hon.]...1858
*Falloon. Rev. D., D.D., [LL.D. hon.] 1862
*Head, Right Hon. Sir Edmund W., Baronet, M.A., [LL.D.hon.]1863
*Holmes, Andrew F., M.D., [LL.D. hon.].....1858
Hunt,T. Sterry, M.A.,[LL.D.hon]1865
Lawson, G., Ph. D. [LL.D.hon] 1862
Leach, Rev. Wm. T., M.A., [D.C.L. hon.].....1849
[LL.D. hon.].....1857
Logan, Sir Wm. E., Knt, [LL.D. hon.].....1856
*Lundy, Rev. Francis, [D.C.L. hon.].....1843
Lyall, Rev. W., [LL.D. hon.].....1864
Meredith, Edmund, A., B.C.L., LL.D. hon.].....1857
Miles, Hy. H., M.A., [LL.D. hon.]1866
Morris, Alexander, M.A., B.C.L. [D.C.L. in course].....1862
Smallwood, Charles, M.D.[LL.D. hon.].....1856
*Smith, William, [LL.D. hon.]...1858
*Valieres de St. Real, Hon. J.R., [D.C.L. hon.].....1844
Wickes, Rev. W., D.D., [LL.D. hon.].....1868

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Adsetts, John.....1866
Alloway, Thomas Johnson.....1869
Anderson, Alexander.....1866
Anderson, John C.....1865
Archer, Thomas.....1869
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*Arnoldi, Daniel, Montreal, [Hon.]1847
Atkinson, Robert.....1862
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Austin, Fred John.....1862
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Bibaud, Jean G.....1843
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*Boylan, Andrew A.....1857
*Bowman, William Edward.....1860
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Breslin, William Irwin, Asst. Surgeon 46th Regiment of Line, 1847
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Brodeur, Alphonse.....1863
Brooks, Samuel T.....1851
Browse, Jacob E.....1861
Brouse, William H.....1847
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*Bruneau, Olivier T.....[Hon.]1843
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Buckle, John M. C....1869
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*Buxton, John N....1849
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Casgrain, Charles E....1851
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*Challiner, Francis....1849
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*Dease, Peter Warren....1847
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*Dick, James R....1842
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*Ducket, Stephen....1853
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*Fisher, John....1848
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*Foster, Stephen Sewell....1846
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*Gauvreau, Louis H 1836
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Grant, Donald J 1863
Grant, James A 1854
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Grenier, L. P. A 1863
Gunn, James 1861
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Hagarty, Dan. M. J 1868
*Hall, Archibald ..... [ad eun.] 1843
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Hall, J. W 1848
Halliday, James T 1866
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*Henderson, Peter 1843
*Henry, Walter, Belleville, (Hon.) 1853
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*Holmes, Andrew F ..... (ad eun) 1843
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Hulbert, George W 1859
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†Hurd, Edward P 1865
Irvine, James C 1866
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*Jackson, A. Thomas, Staff Surgeon in the Army 1846
Johnston, J. C., Asst. Surg. R. A 1867
*Jones, Thomas W ..... [ad eun] 1854
Jones, Jonathan C 1865
Jones, W. Justus 1856
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*Keeler, Thomas 1859
†Kelly, Clinton Wayne 1867
*Kelly, Wm., Surg'n Royl. Artil 1846
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Kennedy, Richard A 1864
*Kerr, James 1858
Killery, St. John, Staff. Asst. Surg. 1862
King, Wm. M. H 1859
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King, Richard 1867
*Kirkpatrick, A 1856
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Lawrence, Henry G. H., Asst. Surg. Grenadier Guards 1862
Leavitt, Julius 1866
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Lee, James C 1856
*Lee, John Rolph 1848
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Lemoine, Charles 1850
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Lister, James 1862
Logan, David D 1842
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*Long, Alexander 1844
Longley, Edmund 1866
Longpre, Pierre F 1848
Loupret, Andre 1850
Loverin, Nelson 1855
†Lucus, Thos. D'Arcy 1869
Lundy, Edward Lewis, Staff. Asst. Surgeon 1862
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*MacDonald, Colin 1853
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*McCord, John D.....1864
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*McCulloch, Michael.....[Hon]....1843
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*McDiarmid, John Duncan, Staff Surgeon, in the Army.....1847
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McDougall, Peter A.....1864
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*McNaughton, E. P.....1834
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*Meredith, Thomas L. B.....1842
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*Morrin, Josh., Quebec...[Hon].....1850
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*Nelson, Wolfred, Montreal, [Hon.].....1848
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*O'Carr, Peter.....1851
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*Paterson, James.....1855
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*Pattee, George.....1858
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*Phelan, Joseph P.....1854
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Picault, A. C. E.....1857
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*Pinet, Alexis.....1847
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*Reynolds, Thomas.....1842
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*Riel, Etienne R. R.....1857
*Rintoul, David M.....1854
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†Roddick, Thomas G.....1868
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†Ross, George, M.A.....1866
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*Sabourin, Moisie.....1849
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*Scriven, George Augustus.....1846
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*Sewell, Stephen C.....[ad eun].1843
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Shoebottom, Henry.....1857
*Simard, Amable.....1852
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Smallwood, John R.....1868
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*Smith, Edward W.....1859
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*Squire, William Wood, M. A.....1864
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*Staunton, Andrew Aylmer, Surgeon, Royal Artillery.....1845
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*Stevenson, John L.....1855
Stewart, John Alexander.....1862
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*Thomson, James.....1842
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*Widmer, Christopher, (Hon.).....1847
Willcox, Marshall B.....1868
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*Wilscam, John Wilbrod.....1846
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* Deceased.

† Holmes Medallist.

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*Plimsoll, Reginald J., B.A.....1862
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‡Bethune, Meredith B., M.A.....1869
‡Bothwell, John A.....1866
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‡Gordon, Asa.....1867
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‡Lynch, William W.....1868
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*McGee, Thomas D'Arcy.....1861
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*Plimsoll, Reginald J., B.A.....1861
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Wight, James H.....1868
Wotherspoon, Ivan T., *Laval*, [ad eun].....1869
Wright, William Mackay.....1863
Wurtelle, Charles, J. C.....1863

‡ Elizabeth Torrance, Medallist.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Anderson, Jacob DeWitt, [C e 1] 1866
Archibald, John Sprott, [W p 1] 1867
Aylen, Peter 1850
Bancroft, Rev. Chas., Junior..... 1866
Barnston, Alexander, [C] 1857
Baynes, Donald 1864
Beckett, William Henry 1866
Bethune, Meredith Blenkarne.....
[L n 1] 1866
Bockus, Charles E 1852
Bothwell, John A., [L n 1] 1864
Boyd, John, [n] 1861
Brewster, William, [C e 1] 1865
Brooks, Charles H., [L n 1] 1868
Brown, Arthur Adderley, [S e 1] .. 1866
Browne, Dunbar 1856
Browne, Thomas 1853
Bullock, William E., [C e 1] 1860
Carmichael, James 1867
Cassels, Robert, (Morrin) [P 1] ... 1866
Chipman Clarence 1866
Clarke, Wallace, [S e 1] 1869
Cook, Archibald H. (Morrin) 1869
Clowe, John D 1863
Cornish, Rev. Geo. B.A. *London*,
(ad eun.) 1856
Cushing, Lemuel, [E 1] 1863
Dart, William J 1868
Davidson, Charles Peers 1863
Davidson, Rev. Jas., (ad eun) 1863
Davidson, Leonidas Heber 1863
DeWitt, Caleb S 1861
Dougall, Duncan 1860
Dougall, John Redpath 1860
Drummond, Chas. G. B., [n 1] ... 1862
Duff, Archibald, [M m 1] 1864
Duncan, Alexander 1867
Fairbairn, Thomas, [p] 1863
Ferguson, John S 1861
Ferrier, Robert W 1857
Fessenden, Elisha Joseph 1863
Fortin, Rev. Octave, (ad eun) 1867
Fowler, William, [n 1] 1865
Fowler, Elbert 1865
Fraser, John, (Morrin) 1869
Gibb, Charles 1865
Gilman, Francis Edward 1862
Gore, Frederick 1861
Gould, Edwin 1856
Grandy, John 1866
Greenshields, Edward [W p 1] ... 1869
Green, Joseph, [C e 1] 1861
Green, Lonsdale 1864
Hall, William 1861
Hart, Lewis A 1866
Harrington, Bernard I., [L n 1] .. 1869
Hicks, Francis W 1864
Hindley, John 1868
Jones, Montgomery, [e 1] 1869
Kahler, Frederick A., [C e 1] 1869
Kemp, Edson 1859
Kennedy, George T., [n 1] 1868
*Kershaw, Philip G 1857
Kirby, James, [C] 1859
Krans, Edward H., [S e 1] 1865
Laing, Robert, [W p 1] 1868
Leach, Robert A 1857
Lewis, Albert R., [e 1] 1869
Lyman, Frederick Stiles 1863
Marler, Wm. DeM., [M m 1] 1868
Mason, James L 1859
Mattice, Corydon J 1859
McCord, David Ross 1863
MacDuff, Alexander Ramsay 1866
McGregor, James, [e 1] 1864
McKenzie, John, (Morrin) 1867
McKenzie, Robert, [p 1] 1869
McLaren, John R 1856
McLaren, Harry, [C] 1858
McLean, Neil W., (Morrin) 1866
McLeod Hugh 1866
McOuat, Walter, [n 1] 1865
Merritt, David Prescott 1863
Moore, Francis X 1868
Morris, William 1859
Morris, Alexander 1849
Morrison, John 1866
Morrison, James D., [L n 1] 1865
Muir, John N 1864
*Muir, Rev. E. P., (ad eun) 1865
Oliver, Theophilus H., (Morrin)
[p] 1866
Pease, George H., [W e 1] 1864
Perrigo, James, [n 1] 1866
Perkins, John A 1858
Petit, Rev. Charles B 1850
Phillips, Charles W 1852
*Plimsoll, Reginald J 1858
Ramsay, Robt. Anstruther [Wn 1] 1862
Redpath, Geo. D 1857
Robins, Sampson Paul, [W m 1] .. 1863
Ross, George [C e 1] 1862
Russell, Henry, (Morrin) 1869
Scott, Henry C., (Morrin) [p 1] . 1866
Sherrill, Alvan F. [C n 1] 1864
Slack, George 1868
Stethem, George T 1852
Stewart, Colin Campbell [L n 1] .. 1867
Tabb, Silas Everett [n 1] 1866
Trenholme, Norman Wm. [C p 1] . 1863
Walker, Thomas 1860
Watts, Wm. John [e 1] 1866
Wicksteed, Richard G., [e 1] 1863
Wilson, John [e 1] 1866
Wood, Frank O 1869
Wood, Thomas F 1869
Wotherspoon, Ivan T. ..... (Morrin)
[p 1] 1866
Wright, William McKay 1861

GRADUATES IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Barnston, Alexander, B.A.....1859	Gould, James H.....1862
Bell, Robert, [n 1] 1861	Kirby, Charles H.....1860
Crawford, Robert.....1859	McLennan, Christopher.....1859
Doupe, Joseph.....1861	Reid, John Lestock.....1863
Edwards, George.....1863	Rixford, Gulian Pickering.....1864
Frost, George H.....1860	Ross, Arthur.....1860
Gavillier, Maurice.....1863	Savage, Joseph.....1860
Gooding, Oliver.....1858	Walker, Thomas, B.A.....1860

[C] Chapman Medallist.
[W] Prince of Wales Medallist.
[M] Ann Molson Medallist.
[S] Shakespeare Medallist.
[L] Logan Medallist.
[p1] First Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy [p] Second Rank.
[m 1] " " " in Mathematics; [m] Second Rank.
[c 1] " " " in Classics; [c] Second Rank.
[n 1] " " " in Natural Science; [n] Second Rank.
[e 1] " " " in English Literature; [e] Second Rank.
* Deceased.

HIGH SCHOOL
OF
McGILL COLLEGE.
MONTREAL.
1869-70.

HIGH SCHOOL BOARD.

(*Appointed under the New Statutes.*)

DAVID TORRANCE, Esq.,
GEORGE MOFFATT, "
PETER REDPATH, "
} *Governors of the University.*
WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, M.D.
REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.
HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, D.C.L.

RECTOR.

PROF. H. ASPINWALL HOWE, M.A., *Upper Forms.*

MASTERS.

D. RODGER, M.A. - - - - - - -	*Third Form.*
J. KEMP, - - - - - - - - - -	*Second Form.*
GEORGE MURRAY, B.A., - - - -	*Rector's Assistant.*
J. GREEN, M.A., - - - - - - -	*Fourth Form.*
FRED. A KÄHLER, B.A., - - - -	*First Form.*
J. ANDREW, Master of Elocution, -	*Preparatory.*
PROF. P. J. DAREY, M.A., - - -	*French.*
PROF. C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.,	*German.*
F. BARNJUM, - - - - - - - -	*Drilling & Gymnastics.*

This School offers the higher kind of instruction and the mental training which together constitute the foundation of a *Liberal Education*. As a Department of the University, it offers a thorough preparation for the College Course.

The Course of Instruction includes the *Latin*, *Greek*, *English*, *French* and *German* Languages; *Geography* and *History*; *Arithmetic*, *Algebra*, *Plane Geometry*, *Plane Trigonometry*, with the use of

Logarithms, Mensuration, and the Elements of *Natural Philosophy*; *Writing and Book-keeping; Drilling and Gymnastics. A Drill Association* has been formed of the elder Boys and is recognized by the Military Authorities. The *Religious Instruction* is not sectarian, and attendance upon it is required only from Pupils who are Protestants. Details of the above Course are subjoined in the Programme for the year. An examination of it will shew that, whilst the Latin and Greek Languages have that prominence which necessarily belongs to them in Higher Education, provision is made to impart at the same time a thorough English and Commercial Education, and that French, as being one of the colloquial languages of the country, is much cultivated.

The complete course extends over a period of six or seven years; but Pupils are admitted for any portion of that time into any Form for which, upon examination, they are found qualified.

The Session, which is divided into four equal Terms, commences on the 1st September, and with the exception of a fortnight at Christmas and a few days at Easter, continues to the 1st July.

The full School hours are from 9 to 12½ o'clock, a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m., every day in the week except Saturday, but the time for thePreparatory and First Forms is shorter by an hour each day.

The School is divided into Seven Forms. The Preparatory Form is a Lower School, in which young boys receive the training necessary to fit them for the commencement of the regular Curriculum.

For admission into this Form, it is required that the Pupil shall have attained the age of seven years, and be able to read moderately well. Regular early training is of so great importance that the entrance of a pupil should not be delayed beyond the age of nine. The best time for entrance is at the commencement of the Session, when owing to the promotions that take place, the classes are remodelled for the year.

The Pupils of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Forms next above the Preparatory are not allowed any option in their studies, but must take the whole course of instruction prescribed for them. The Pupils of the Fifth and Sixth Forms are divided into two "Sides." The "Classical Side" is intended for those boys who desire a more

extended and accurate knowledge of the ancient Languages. The "Commercial Side" is adapted for those who are to enter upon mercantile pursuits. When a pupil has reached the Fifth Form his Parent or Guardian may select either of these sides for him; but the choice having been made, the pupil must pursue all the course of instruction appointed for the side to which he belongs.

Special Reports are sent, whenever it seems necessary, to the Parent or Guardian of any pupil who has been absent, negligent of any study, or incorrect in his conduct. A Quarterly Report is made of the progress, attendance, and conduct of every Pupil, shewing his rank in his Form for each study.

At the end of each term, Class Examinations are held, both Written and Oral, and at the close of the Session, a public Examination takes place, followed by a Distribution of Prizes, and Award of Honours, the lists being published. The Highest Honour is the Davidson Gold Medal, which is awarded to the Head Boy of the School for the year, provided that the Examiners are satisfied that his attainments reach a certain standard.

A special Examination is annually held of Candidates for the School Certificate issued by the University. The Conditions regarding this may be seen by reference to the Calendar of the University.

The Pupils are required to prepare themselves every evening in their work for the ensuing day, as exhibited in a Time-table. *As their progress will depend very much upon the diligent performance of this duty, Parents are particularly requested to allow no arrangements to interfere with it.* Parents having sons at the School are earnestly invited to frequent intercourse with the Masters, so as to aid them in securing that regularity and industry so necessary to success in education.

The School Building is in a healthy and airy situation, and has convenient interior arrangements, with those modern improvements which secure proper warmth and ventilation. A very good Gymnasium has been erected in the play ground adjoining the School.

The Rector, who resides a short distance from the City, has made arrangements to receive a limited number of Pupils of the High School to board with him. Mr. Rodger and Prof. Darey, Masters of the School, have also accommodation for Boarders.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE SESSION 1869-70.

PREPARATORY FORM.—Mr. Andrew.

Hours—10 to 12 A.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Spelling. Formation and Derivation of Words. Grammar and Parsing.

Scripture.—The Gospel of St. Mathew.

Geography.—Outlines of the World.

Arithmetic.—The four Simple Rules, with the Multiplication Table.

Elocution.—Principles explained, with Reading and Recitation.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

FIRST FORM.—Mr. Kähler.

Hours—10 A.M. to 12½ P.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—The Grammar and Grammatical Exercises.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Spelling and Dictation. Derivation. Grammar and Parsing.

Scripture.—The Gospel of St. Luke.

Geography.—America in detail, especially British America.

History.—British America.

Arithmetic.—Compound Rules with Tables of Weights and Measures. Mental Arithmetic.

Elocution.—Principles explained, with Readings and Recitation.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

SECOND FORM.—Mr. Kemp.

Hours.—9 A.M. to 12½ P.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—The Grammar as before. Add the Irregulars &c., and chief Rules of Syntax. Eutropius and Phædrus. Oral and Written Exercises.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Spelling and Dictation. Derivation. Grammar and Parsing. Simple Exercises in the Analysis of Sentences.

Scripture.—The Gospel of St. John.

Geography.—Revision. Add Europe in detail, especially the British Isles.

History.—British History.

Arithmetic.—Revision of previous work. Add Reduction and Practice. Mental Arithmetic.

Elocution.—Readings and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

THIRD FORM.—Mr. Rodger.

Hours—9 A.M. to 12½ P.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—The Grammar as before. Add the Appendix and the Syntax. Cornelius Nepos, and Ovid.

Greek.—Grammar and Exercises.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Spelling and Dictation. Derivation. Grammar and Parsing. Exercises in Analysis of Sentences.

French.—The Grammar with Oral and Written Exercises. Reading and Translation.

Scripture.—Maclear's New Testament History.

Geography.—Revision of previous work, especially of Europe. Add Asia in detail,

History.—British History. History of Rome.

Arithmetic.—Revision. Add Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Mental Arithmetic.

Elocution.—Reading and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

FOURTH FORM.—The Rector and

Hours—9 A.M., to 12½ P.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—Revision of the Grammar as before. Cæsar, Sallust and Virgil. Prose Composition.

Greek.—Grammar, Oral and Written Exercises.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Analysis. Etymology. Dictation and Easy Composition.

French.—The Grammar with Oral and Written Exercises. Dictation, Reading and Translation.

Scripture.—Maclear's Old Testament History.

Geography.—Revision. Add Africa in detail and Scripture Geography.

History.—Greece.

Arithmetic.—Revision. Continuation of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Add Proportion. Mental Arithmetic.

Geometry.—Euclid's Plane Geometry, Book I.

Elocution.—Readings and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

FIFTH FORM.—The Rector and Mr. Murray.

Hours—9 A.M. to 12¾ P.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M,

Latin.—Revision of the Grammar. Rules for quantity applied. Cicero and Virgil. Prose Composition.

Greek.—Grammar and Prose Composition. Xenophon.

English.—Reading, &c., as before. Composition. History of the Language and its Literature.

French.—Grammar. Oral and Written Exercises. Dictation. Reading and Translation.

German.—Grammar. Oral Exercises. Reading and Translation.

Scripture.—Horne's Introduction.

Geography.—Revision. Ancient and Modern.

History.—Outlines of Universal History.

Arithmetic.—Revision. Add Interest, per centages, &c. Mental Arithmetic.

Algebra.—To the end of Simple Equations.

Geometry.—Euclid's Plane Geometry, Books I., II., III., IV.

Natural Philosophy.—The Elements of the Subject.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

SIXTH FORM.—The Rector and Mr. Murray.

Hours—9 A.M. to 12¾ P.M.; and 2 to 4. P.M.

Latin.—Occasional Revision of the Grammar. Cicero, Tacitus and Horace. Prose Composition. Versification. Classical Geography and Antiquities.

Greek.—Revision of the Grammar. Xenophon and Homer. Prose Composition.

English.—Reading, &c., Composition. History of the Language and its Literature.

French.—As before. Add Composition. French Language used in Class.

German.—As before, with written Exercises.

Scripture.—Horne's Introduction.

Geography.—Ancient and Modern. Use of the Globes.

History.—Outlines of Universal History.

Arithmetic.—The higher parts, with revision of previous work. Mental Arithmetic. Add Logarithms.

Algebra.—From Simple Equations, with Revision of previous work.

Geometry, &c.—Euclid's Plane Geometry, Books I., II., III., IV., Def. of V. and Book VI. Plane Trigonometry.

Natural Philosophy.—The Elements of the Subject.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

COMMERCIAL CLASS.

The pupils of this Class work with their proper forms in all subjects except *Latin* and *Greek*, in place of which they take lessons in *German* and *Book-keeping, Commercial Forms, Elementary Commercial Law*, and additional *Writing, Arithmetic, and French.*

Note.—The following is the scale of greatest number of marks allowed to count for the several studies in determining the Honours in each Form at the close of the Session. The marks actually gained by competitors for the Honours will be valued according to this scale.

	1st Form	2nd Form	3rd Form	4th Form	5th Form	6th Form
Latin,	1500	1500	1500	1200	1000	900
Greek,				600	800	900
English,	1200	1200	1000	600	500	500
Elocution,	300	300	200	200		
French,			300	500	500	500
History,	500	500	400	300	250	250
Geography,	500	500	400	300	250	250
Arithmetic,	1000	1000	900	600	500	500
Algebra,					300	300
Geometry, &c.,				400	500	500
Natural Philosophy,					200	200
Bible Lessons,			300	300	200	200
Conduct,	500	500	500	500	500	500

TERMS.

Autumn Term	1st September to 15th November.
Winter Term	16th November to 31st January.
Spring Term	1st February to 15th April.
Summer Term	16th April to 30th June.

FEES.*

For the Preparatory - - - - - - - - - -	$10 50 per Term.
First Form - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$12 50 "
For the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth -	$15 00 "

Subject to a discount of 10 per cent for two Brothers, or 20 per cent for three or more Brothers. A Fee of $1 per Session is paid by the Pupils of the Fifth and Sixth Forms for use of Text Books and Books of Reference.

These Fees include all charges. They are expected to be paid in advance to the College Secretary, but if not paid within a fortnight after the expiration of each Term, the Pupil must be withdrawn.

Government Scholars are charged $5 per annum for Stationery, Fuel, Drilling, and Gymnastics.

*Not more than $5 of each Fee will be received in Silver.

The following pupils of the High School have obtained the School Certificate of the University, after Examination:—

Session, 1864–5.

*Montgomery Jones, -	1038 marks	Robert W. Forrester,	775 marks
John Ferguson, -	1004 do	Edward B. Greenshields,	796 do
Charles Cushing, -	946 do	Montgomery Lewis, -	744 do
Robert Conroy, -	886 do	George Joseph Bull,	
Samuel C. Stevenson, -	886 do	Albert Murray,	
Frederick W. Evans,	820 do	Daniel McLachlin,	
Wallace Clarke, - -	798 do		

Session 1865–6.

*Sydney Arthur Fisher,	993 marks	Florence David,	
Charles E. Porteous, -	791 do	Hew Dalrymple Whitney,	
William W. Walker, -	699 do	George W. Torrance.	
Charles G. Stewart, -		Robert M. Esdaile,	

Session 1866–7.

Charles N. Ferry, -	1075 marks	Gerald Lloyd,	
*James Rodger, -	1040 do	Forbes Torrance,	
Geoffrey W. Porteous,	856 do	Edward Fraser Torrance,	
Thomas C. Thomson, -	697 do	Gregory Glassford,	
Francis J. Shepherd,			

Session 1867-8.

John Fraser Torrance.	1024 marks	John Gray Grant.	
Henry G. W. Badgley.	737 do	Thomas C. Hempsted.	
John B. Abbott.			

Session 1868-9.

Arthur Fisher Ritchie,	1050 marks	Charles Jas. Fleet.	
Simon John Tunstall,	960 do	John Thos. Caldwell.	
Charles Rhodes Jones,	727 do	James M. Mitchell.	
O'Hara Baynes, - -	693 do	John Kay.	
Aaron D. M. DeSola.		James Green.	

Note.—Charles R. Jones was prevented, by severe illness, from competing in three subjects:—Latin, Greek and English.

*Dux of the School and Davidson Medallist.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS
OF THE UNIVERSITY.

These Examinations are held annually, and entitle those who pass them to certificates of the University. They are open to all Schools in the Province of Quebec, under the following Regulations:—

Sec. 1. *Subjects of Examination.*

1. These shall be divided into two Classes, (I.) *Preliminary*, consisting of those in which every Candidate must pass, and (II.) *Optional*, consisting of those in which the Candidate may have a choice.

2. The Preliminary subjects shall be:—

English Reading	30 marks.
English Dictation	40 do
English Grammar (as in Morel)	50 do
Arithmetic (all the ordinary rules)	90 do
Geography (acquaintance with the maps of each of the four Continents, and of British North America)	50 do
British History (as in Collier), and Canadian History	50 do

The Candidates will also be examined in the Gospels, unless objection be made thereto by their parents or guardians, and creditable answering in the same will be mentioned in the Certificate.

Additional marks, not exceeding 20, may be allowed in the Dictation paper, for quality of handwriting.

No Candidate shall pass unless he shall have obtained, at least, *one third* of the total number of marks in each of the above subjects, except Reading and Dictation, in which *two thirds* will be required.

3. The Optional subjects shall be divided into three sections as follows:—

(1) Languages.

Latin.

Grammar.	}
Cicero, Pro Archia Poeta, & Pro Lege Manilia	} 150 marks.
Horace, Od., Bk. IV. or	}
Virg., Æn., Bk. V.	}

Greek.

Grammar.	}
Hom. Il., Bk. III.	} 150 do
Xen. Anab. Bk. II.	}

Other books equivalent to the above, may, from year to year, be selected by the Examiners; but such changes must be announced at least six months before the examination to which they are intended to apply.

French.

Grammar. - - - - - - - - -	150 marks.
Reading and translation of a French author (to be appointed from year to year by the Examiners in that subject), - - - - - - - -	
Translation of English into French - - -	

German.

Grammar. - - - - - - - - -	100 marks.
Reading and translation of a German author (to be appointed from year to year by the Examiners in that subject. - - - - - - - -	
Translation of German into English. - - -	

(2.) Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c.

Geometry.

Euclid, I, II. III. - - - - -	150 marks.

Algebra.

Elementary rules, Involution, Evolution, - - Fractions, Simple Equations - - - -	150 do.

Natural Philosophy.

Mechanics and Hydrostatics - - - -	100 do.

Elementary Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

(as in Chambers' Educational Course) - -	100 do.

Mechanical and Architectural Drawing - - - 100 do.

(3.) English.

English Composition (Essay or Letter) - - -	75 do.
History of the English Language (as in Craik's Outlines, or the Introduction to Latham's School Grammar); and *History of English Literature* (as in Collier) - -	100 do.
History (as in Smith's Smaller History of England, and White's Outlines of Universal History - - -	100 do.
Geography, Physical, Political and Commercial (as in Clyde's School Geography) - - - - -	100 do.

Instead of passing in one or more subjects of the English Section, Candidates may, if they prefer it, pass in one or more of the following subjects :—

(4.) Natural Science.

Zoology, (as in Paterson's Zoology for Schools) -	100 marks.
Botany, (as in Gray's First Lessons) - - -	100 do.
Geology, (as in Page's Introductory Text-Book) -	100 do.
Chemistry, (as in Wilson's School Chemistry) - -	100 do.

Text-Books in Sections 2, 3, and 4 may be changed, from year to year, by the Examiners, but notice of such changes must be given at least six months before the examination to which they are intended to apply.

Every Candidate must pass in at least one, and not more than three subjects in each of the three foregoing sections.

4. Every Candidate who passes in *not less than three* of the total number of Optional Subjects, in addition to the preliminary subjects, will be entitled to receive the School Certificate of the University.

5. No Candidate will be considered as having passed in any of the above Optional Subjects, unless he has obtained *at least one fourth* of the total number of marks obtainable in that subject.

6. Any Candidate who passes in more than one subject of any section, and who in at least one of those subjects obtains *more than half* the total number of marks, will be entitled to a Certificate of creditable answering, in that section.

7. The total number of marks gained by every Candidate, including both Preliminary and Optional Subjects, shall be added up, and the Candidates arranged in a printed list, at the close of the examination, in the order of these totals. No marks in any subject shall be counted unless the Candidate has gained at least the minimum number of marks in that subject.

Sec. 2. *Mode of Examination.*

1. The Examiners shall be appointed annually by the Corporation, and shall consist partly of Professors of the University or of Affiliated or other Colleges, and partly of Teachers in Schools sending up Candidates for Examination. Every paper shall, if possible, be set and examined by one University and one School Examiner, or by one person combining both characters. All the answers shall be open to the inspection of the whole body of Examiners.

2. The examination in the Optional Subjects shall be wholly by written papers; and the preliminary examination shall be principally by written papers; but *viva voce* examination may in this be allowed, (1) in subjects requiring this method, and (2) in other subjects in part, as may from time to time be determined by the Examiners.

3. The Examinations may be held in any place or places, in which there shall be Candidates; such places to be from time to time appointed by the Corporation. Candidates from other places may present themselves at any of the places so selected. The Examinations in each subject shall be simultaneous in the several places of Examination, and shall be held in the presence of at least one Examiner appointed by the Corporation.

4. The regular time for holding the Examinations shall be the third Monday of March, and a report thereof shall be made to the Corporation at its next regular meeting.

5. The Examiners for the School Examinations shall be appointed at the October meeting of Corporation in each year, or, failing such appointment, at a special meeting called for the purpose.

6. The Vice-Chancellor shall be Convener and Chairman of the Examiners, and, with the Examiners, shall sign the certificates.

Sec. 3. *Of Candidates, &c.*

Every Candidate shall bring a certificate of character, and also a certificate from his parent or guardian that his age on the first day of January preceding the examination does not exceed seventeen years.

A fee of $2 shall be required of each Candidate. This fee must be paid to the Secretary of the University, or some person authorized by him to receive it, before the first day of Examination.

McGILL
NORMAL SCHOOL,
MONTREAL.
1869-70.

(*This School is affiliated to the McGill University, under the control of the Superintendent of Education and the Corporation of the University.*)

J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., *Principal, and Associate Professor of Natural History and Agriculture.*

WILLIAM HENRY HICKS, ESQ.,—*Ordinary Professor of English Language and Literature.*

SAMPSON PAUL ROBINS, M.A.,—*Ordinary Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

PIERRE J. DAREY, M.A.,—*Associate Professor of French.*

JAMES MCGREGOR, M.A.,—*Instructor in Classics.*

MR. JAMES DUNCAN,— " *in Drawing.*

MR. R. J. FOWLER,— " *in Music.*

MR. JOHN ANDREW,— " *in Elocution.*

This institution is intended to give a thorough training to teachers, especially for the Protestant population of Lower Canada. This end is attained by instruction and training in the Normal School itself, and by practice in the Model Schools; and the arrangements are of such a character as to afford the greatest possible facilities to Students from all parts of the Province.

The Thirteenth Session of the school will commence on the First of September, 1869, and will terminate on the first of July, 1870.

The complete course of Study extends over three years, and the Students are graded as follows:—

1. *Elementary School Class.*—Studying for the Elementary School Diploma.

2. *Model School Class.*—Studying for the Model School Diploma.

3 *Academy Class.*—Studying for the Academy Diploma.

1. *Conditions of Admission.*

Candidates for admission into the Elementary School Class will be required to pass an examination in Reading, Writing, the Elements of Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography. Admission into each of the higher classes requires a knowledge of the subjects of the previous one.

Each Student must produce a certificate of good moral character from the clergyman or minister of religion under whose charge he has last been, and also testimony that he has attained the age of sixteen years. He will also be required to sign a pledge that he purposes to teach for three years in some public school in Lower Canada.

2. *Privileges of Students.*

On complying with the above conditions, all students will be recognized as *Teachers in Training*; and as such will be entitled to free tuition with the use of text books, and to bursaries in aid of their board, not exceeding $36.00 per annum in the case of those in the two first Classes, or $80.00 in the case of those in the Academy Class, should they be successful in obtaining the diploma at the final examination. A portion of this allowance will be advanced to such students as are not resident in Montreal, on their passing the semi-sessional examination at Christmas.

Under the regulations subjoined, and with the view of extending the benefits of the school to all parts of the country, those who reside at a distance of more then ninety miles from the city of Montreal, will also be entitled to a small allowance for travelling expenses proportionate to the distance.

Students resident in Montreal may share in the bursary fund, on producing certificates from their ministers or clergymen that such aid is absolutely necessary to their continuing in attendance at the school.

In addition to religious instruction of a general Protestant character by the Professors, arrangements will be made for special religious instruction by ministers representing the several denominations with which the students may be connected.

No boarding-house is attached to the institution, but every care will be taken to insure the comfort and good conduct of the

students, in private boarding-houses approved by the Principal. Board can be obtained at from $9 to $12 per month.

At the close of the first year of study, students may apply for examination for diplomas giving the right to teach in Elementary Schools; and after two years' study, or if found qualified at the close of the first year, they will, on examination, be entitled to diplomas as teachers of Model Schools.

Students having passed the examination in the Model School Class, or having advanced to the requisite knowledge, may go on to the Academy Class, and, on examination, may obtain the Academy Diploma.

The Prince of Wales Medal and Prize will be given to the Student taking the highest place in the Model School Class, provided that such Student shall attain to the standard fixed by the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction for this Medal.

All the preceding regulations and privileges apply to female as well as to male students.

Persons holding the degree of B.A. or M.A. of any University in the Province of Quebec, may receive the Academy Diploma, on passing an examination in the art of teaching, and in such other subjects necessary to the Academy Diploma, as may not have been included in their University examinations.

3. *Course of Study.*

I. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

With the view of accommodating those who may be unable to enter at the commencement of the Session, or whose previous education may enable them to enter at a more advanced period, the course of study in this class is divided into terms, as follows:

FIRST TERM, from September 1st to December 26th.

(*Entrance examination as stated above.*)

English.—Grammar and Composition so far as to parse syntactically, and write correctly a few short descriptive sentences. Text-Books, Bullions' Grammar and Parker's Progressive Lessons; Reading and Spelling, Etymology, Penmanship, Elocution.

Geography.—So far as to have a good acquaintance with the Map of the World.

History.—Outline of Sacred and Ancient History.—History of Canada. Text-Books, White and Hodgins.

Art of Teaching.—Hygiene in its relations to schools.

Arithmetic.—Simple and Compound rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Practice, with explanation and demonstration of rules. Text-Book, Sangster's Arithmetic.

Algebra.—The elementary rules, as in the Algebra of Chambers' Educational course.

Geometry.—First Book of Euclid.

Chemistry.—Introductory Lectures.

French.—Elements of Grammar, easy reading and translation. Text-Books, Student's Companion to the study of French. De Fivas' Elementary Reader.

Natural History.—Elements of Animal Physiology.

Drawing.—Elements and simple outlines.

Music.—Elements of Vocal Music.

SECOND TERM—January 1st to April 1st.

(*Pupils entering at the commencement of this term, will be expected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the previous term.*)

English.—Grammar and Composition, so far as to be able to analyze simple and complex sentences, and to write correctly a short essay on a familiar subject.—Elocution continued.

Geography.—So far as a good acquaintance with the physical features and political divisions of the great continents.

History.—England and France. Ancient History.

Arithmetic.—Proportion, Per-centage, Exchange.

Algebra.—Simple Equations of one, two and three unknown quantities.

Geometry.—Second and Third Books of Euclid.

Chemistry.—Non-metallic Elements.

French.—Grammar continued, including Reading, Translation, Oral and Written Exercises.

Natural History.—Systematic Zoology. Text-Book, Paterson's Zoology for Schools.

Drawing.—Landscape, &c., in pencil.

Music.—Vocal Music continued.

THIRD TERM.—April 1st to July 1st.

(*Pupils Entering at the commencement of this term, will be expected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the two previous terms.*

English.—Advanced Lessons in Grammar and Composition—Elocution continued.

Geography and History.—Advanced Lessons, with use of Globes and recapitulation of previous parts of the course.

Art of Teaching.—School studies and management.

Arithmetic.—Conclusion of Commercial Arithmetic, and general Recapitulation. *Book-keeping* by Single Entry.

Algebra.—Quadratic Equations and Recapitulation.

Geometry.—Recapitulation and Deductions.

Chemistry.—Metallic Elements.

French, Natural History, Drawing and Music.—Continued as in the previous term.

Religious instruction will be given throughout the Session.

2. MODEL SCHOOL CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE MODEL SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

(*Students entering this Class must have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the Elementary School Class. The Class will pursue its studies throughout the Session, without any definite division into terms.*)

English.—Principles of Grammar and Composition, Style. History of the English Language. Lectures on English Literature. Elocution.

Geography.—Mathematical, with Nautical Problems, Detailed course of Political and Physical Geography.

History.—Mediæval and Modern, with especial reference to the History of Literature, Science and Art, and to Colonization and Commerce.

Education.—Advanced course of Lectures on Educational Subjects.

Mathematics.—Logarithmic, Algebraic, and Geometric Arithmetic, Recapitulation of Commercial Arithmetic. Quadratic Equations continued. Ratios and Progressions. Theorem of Undetermined Coefficients. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. 5th and 6th books of Euclid.

Natural Philosophy.—Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.

Classics.—Elements of the Latin Language, as in Bryce's 1st Latin Reader.

French.—Student's Companion—Translation from French into English, and from English into French—De Fivas' Reading book continued—Racine.

Natural History.—Elements of Botany.

Agricultural Chemistry.—Principles, and applications to Canadian Agriculture.

Drawing.—Figures from the Flat and from Models—Elements of Perspective.

Music.—Instrumental Music, and Concone's Lessons in Vocal Music.

Religious Instruction throughout the Session.

3. ACADEMY CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE ACADEMY DIPLOMA.

(*Students entering this Class must have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the Model School Class.*)

English Literature.—An advanced course.

History and Geography.

Logic and Ethics.—As in Abercrombie's Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

Mathematics.—Trigonometry, Solid Geometry, Theory of Equations, Mechanics and Astronomy—Galbraith and Haughton.

Latin.—Sallust, Cataline; Virgil, Æneid Book IV.; Latin Prose Composition, Roman History.

Greek.—New Testament, John's Gospel; Xenophon, Anabasis Bk 1; Grammar and History.

Chemistry.—Organic Chemistry.

Botany.—As in Gray's Text-book.

French.—Conversation in French. *French Literature*—Poitevin's French Grammar. Racine and Moliere.

Elocution.

Drawing.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

Special Regulations for admission of Pupil-teachers.

Article First.—Any person desirous of being admitted as a pupil-teacher must apply to the Principal of the Normal School, who, on his producing an extract from the Register of Baptisms, or other evidence, showing that he is fully sixteen years of age, with the certificate of character and conduct required by the 16th article of the General Rules and Regulations, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd December, 1856, shall examine the candidate.

If upon his examination it is found that the candidate can read and write sufficiently well, knows the rudiments of Grammar in his mother tongue, Arithmetic as far as the rule of three inclusively, and has some knowledge of Geography, the Principal shall grant him a certificate.

Article Second.—The candidate having thus obtained the certificate of the Principal, shall then, (in the presence of two witnesses, who, with the Principal, shall countersign the same,) sign an application in writing for admission, containing the declaration required by the 23rd general regulation. This shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of Schools, together with all the certificates and other documents required, and if the whole be found correct, the Superintendent shall cause the name of the candidate to be inscribed in the Register, and notice thereof shall be given to the Principal.

Article Third.—The pupil-teachers shall state the place of their residence; and those who cannot reside with their parents, will be permitted to live in boarding-houses, but in such only as shall be specially approved of. No boarding-houses having permission to board male pupil-teachers, will be permitted to receive female pupil teachers as boarders, and *vice versa*.

Article Fourth.—Every pupil-teacher on passing the examination will be allowed a sum not exceeding £9, to assist in paying his board.*

Article Fifth.—Every pupil residing at a distance of more than ninety miles from the city of Montreal, shall be entitled to receive an allowance for travelling expenses, proportionate to the distance, but not to exceed two pounds ten shillings *per annum*.

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*Except in the case of Teachers in training for the Academy Diploma, who may receive a sum not exceeding £20.

Article Sixth.—The total amount of allowances paid to pupil-teachers under the foregoing articles shall not exceed £333 6s. 8d. currency, yearly—that being the sum granted for this object; and when the whole of this amount is appropriated, such pupil-teachers as may apply for admission shall not be entitled to any portion thereof, until vacancies shall occur.

Special Regulations for Government and Discipline.

Article First.—Pupil-teachers guilty of drunkenness, of frequenting taverns, of entering disorderly houses or gambling houses, of keeping company with disorderly persons, or of committing any act of immorality or insubordination, shall be expelled.

Article Second.—There shall be no intercourse between the male and female pupil-teachers while in the School or when going to, or returning from it. Teachers of one sex are strictly prohibited from visiting those of the other.

Article Third.—They are on no account to be absent from their lodgings after half past nine o'clock in the evening.

Article Fourth.—They will be allowed to attend such lectures and public meetings only as may be considered by the Principal conducive to their moral and mental improvement.

Article Fifth.—Proprietors of boarding houses authorized by the Principal shall report to him any infraction of the rules, with which they have become acquainted.

Article Sixth.—The Professors shall have the power of excluding from the lectures for a time, any student who may be inattentive to his studies or guilty of any minor infraction of the regulations.

Article Seventh.—Pupil-teachers will be required to state with what religious denomination they are connected; and a list of the Students connected with each denomination shall be furnished to one of the Ministers of such denomination resident in Montreal, with a request that he will meet weekly with that portion of the pupil-teachers, or otherwise provide for their religious instruction.

Every Thursday afternoon after four o'clock will be assigned for this purpose.

Article Eighth.—In addition to punctual attendance at the weekly religious instruction, each student will be required to attend public worship at his own church, at least every Sunday.

Intending students may obtain all necessary information on application to the Principal or either of the Professors.

MODEL SCHOOL OF McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Head Teacher of Boys' School—James McGregor, M. A.
" " Girls' School—Amy F. Murray.

These Schools can accommodate about 300 pupils, are supplied with the best furniture and apparatus, and conducted on the most modern methods of teaching. They receive pupils from the age of six and upwards, and give a thorough English education. Fee: Boys' and Girls' Model Schools, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per week; Primary School, 9d.; payable weekly.

Time Table of McGill Normal School.

1869-70.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9		Arithmetic.		Arithmetic		Drawing.
10	Model School.	Art of Teaching.	Model School.	Algebra.	Model School.	Elocution.
11		Algebra & Geometry.		Geometry.		Singing.
1	Geography.		Geography.		Grammar.	
2	History.	Model School.	English Literature.	Model School.	History.	
3	Composition.		Natural History.		Grammar & Writing.	
4	French	Chemistry.	French.	Religious Instruction.	French.	

MODEL SCHOOL CLASS.

9	Arithmetic.		Agricul. Chemistry.		Arithmetic.	Elocution.
10	Natural Philosophy.	Model School.	Natural History.	Model School.	Algebra & Geometry.	Drawing.
11	Algebra & Geometry.		Latin.		Latin.	Singing.
1		Geography.		Education.		
2	Model School.	History & En'h. Liter.		General Exercise.	Model School.	
3		French.		Composition.	French.	
4		Grammar.		Religious Instruction.		

ACADEMY CLASS.

9		Model School.	Latin.	Model School.	French.	Elocution.
10	Natural Philosophy.		Natural History.		Latin.	Drawing.
11	Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.		Mathematics.	Singing.
1	Mathematics.	Geography.				
2		History & En'h. Liter.	Model School.	Greek.	Model School.	
3	French.	Moral Philosophy.		Composition.		
4				Religious Instruction.		

EXAMINATION PAPERS

OF THE

McGILL UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL.

SESSION OF 1868-69.

Montreal:
PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, ST NICHOLAS STREET.
1869.

EXAMINATION PAPERS

SET IN THE

McGILL UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL.

SESSION OF 1858-59.

Montreal:
PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, ST NICHOLAS STREET.
1859.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE EXAMINATION, 1868.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH:—AFTERNOON.

ALGEBRA.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Apply Sturm's theorem to determine situation of roots of
$$x^4 + 2x^2 - 4x + 10 = 0$$

2. Apply Horner's method to calculate the root between 2 and 3 of $x^4 - 5x^3 + 3x^2 + 35x - 70 = 0$.

3. In $x^n + p_1x^{n-1} + \&c. \ldots + p_{n-1}x + p_n = 0$, if roots be a, b, c, &c., find the symmetrical function Σa^2b.

4. Find sum of cubes of roots of $x^4 - x^3 - 19x^2 + 49x - 30 = 0$

5. Shew that the 2nd and 4th terms of the equation $x^4 + p_1x^3 + p_2x^2 + p_3x + p_4 = 0$ can be removed by the same transformation, if $p_3 = p_1(4p_2 - p_1^2)$.

6. Solve the equation which has equal roots $x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{16} = 1$

7. Find the roots, which are in Arithmetic Progression, of
$$x^3 - 9x^2 + 23x - 15 = 0$$

8. State and prove Newton's method of determining a Superior Limit to the positive roots of an equation.

9. Prove fully that an equation of an odd degree has at least one real root with sign contrary to that of last term.

10. If n be a prime number and α be any root of $x^n - 1 = 0$, except unity, then all the roots of the equation will be furnished by the series $\alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3, \ldots \alpha^n$.

11. Prove without actual multiplication that the product of two Determinants is the Determinant whose constituents are the sums of the products of the constituents in any row of one by corresponding constituents in any row of the other.

12. Shew that the product of the squares of the differences of the roots of an equation is given by the Determinant.

$$\begin{vmatrix} s_0 & s_1 & s_2 & \ldots & s_{n-1} \\ s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & \ldots & s_n \\ s_2 & s_3 & s_4 & \ldots & s_{n+1} \\ s_{n-1} & s_n & s_{n+1} & \ldots & s_{2n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$ where s_p = sum of p^{th} powers of the roots.

13. Calculate the following Determinant: $\begin{vmatrix} 7 & -2 & 0 & 5 \\ -2 & 6 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$

14. Prove that: $\begin{vmatrix} \sin.\ \alpha & \sin.\ \beta & \sin.\ \gamma \\ \cos.\ \alpha & \cos.\ \beta & \cos.\ \gamma \\ \sin.\ \alpha\ \cos.\ \alpha & \sin.\ \beta\ \cos.\ \beta & \sin.\ \gamma\ \cos.\ \gamma \end{vmatrix} =$
$2 \sin.\ \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta) \sin.\ \frac{1}{2}(\beta-\gamma) \sin.\ \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\gamma)\{\sin.\ (\alpha+\beta)+\sin.\ (\beta+\gamma)+\sin.\ (\gamma+\alpha)\}$

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE EXAMINATION, 1868.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH:—MORNING.

TRIGONOMETRY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find sum of n terms of the series

$$\tan. \alpha + 2 \tan. 2\alpha + 2^2 \tan. 2^2\alpha + \&c.$$

2. If from a point A in the surface of a sphere great circles ADE, AFG be drawn to cut any circle of the sphere, whose pole is P, in points D, E, and F, G; prove that $\tan. \frac{1}{2}AD \times \tan. \frac{1}{2}AE = \tan. \frac{1}{2}AF \times \tan. \frac{1}{2}AG$.

3. Prove that, (if E = spherical excess,)

$$\tan. \tfrac{1}{4}E = \sqrt{\{\tan. \tfrac{1}{2}s \tan. \tfrac{1}{2}(s-a) \tan. \tfrac{1}{2}(s-b) \tan. \tfrac{1}{2}(s-c)\}}.$$

(*a*) Derive from this the expression for area of a plane triangle.

4. Prove that the circular radius of the small circle which may be inscribed in a spherical triangle, is given by formula

$$\tan. r = \sqrt{\frac{\sin. (s-a) \sin. (s-b) \sin. (s-c)}{\sin. s}}$$

5. Shew that

$$\tan. \alpha + \tan. \beta + \tan. \gamma = \tan. \alpha \tan. \beta \tan. \gamma + \frac{\sin. (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)}{\cos. \alpha \cos. \beta \cos. \gamma}$$

6. Find the number of different values comprised in the function $\sin. \frac{2r\pi + \theta}{n}$, when successive integral values are assigned to r.

7. Prove that $\sin. m\theta = m \cos.^{m-1}\theta \sin. \theta - \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} \cos.^{m-3}\theta \sin.^3\theta$ + &c. and find the number of terms when m is *odd* and *even* respectively.

8. Find by Machin's Theorem the value of π, and calculate it, assuming Gregory's Theorem.

9. Prove $\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2^2 \times 4^2 \times 6^2 \times 8^2 \ldots. \text{ ad. inf.}}{3^2 \times 5^2 \times 7^2 \times 9^2 \ldots. \text{ ad. inf.}}$

10. Investigate a formula for approximate log. of numbers consisting of more figures than those in the Tables.

11. In any spherical triangle

$$\sin. C \cot. A = \cot. a \sin. b - \cos. b \cos. c.$$

12. The Latitude of Liverpool is 53°24′ North, its Longitude 2°59′ West; Latitude of Montreal is 45°31′ North and its Longitude may be found by converting 4 hrs. 54 min. 17 sec. into degrees at rate of 15° to the hour; find distance between Liverpool and Montreal.

**

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHAPMAN PRIZE IN CLASSICS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.

Examiner.....REV. PROFESSOR CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

   (*a*) Herodotus, VIII., Chapp. 40 and 41.

   (*b*) Thucydides, I., Chapp. 96 and 97.

   (*c*) Xenophon, Hellenica, I., Chap. VI. §§ 6–11.

   (*d*) Homer, Odyssey, I., vss. 306–327.

2. Define accurately the geographical situation of the following places:—Artemisium, Chalcis, Hyampolis, Troezene, Phalerum, Psyttalea, Calynda.

3. Discuss the meaning of the following expressions used by Herodotus:—(*a*) Chap. 140. *μὴ ὢν βούλεσθε παρισεύμενοι βασιλέϊ, στέρεσθαι μὲν τῆς χώρης, θέειν δὲ αἰεὶ περὶ ὑμέων αὐτῶν.* (*b*) 113. *ἀνδρας στρεπτοφόρους τε καὶ ψελιοφόρους.* (*c*) 98. *ἀγγαρήϊον.* How, and where, is the verb formed from this word used in the N. T.? (*d*) 21. *εἰ παλήσ_ιε ὁ ναυτικὸς στρατός.* (*e*) 9. *δείλην ὀψίην γινομένην τῆς ἡμέρης.*

4. Explain grammatically the following from Thucydides:—(*a*) Chap. 1. *ἀξιολογώτατον τῶν προγεγενημένων.* (*b*) *ib.* *ἐκ δὲ τεκμηρίων, ὧν ἐπὶ μακρότατον σκοποῦντί μοι πιστεῦσαι ξυμβαίνει.* (*c*) 77. *εἷς ἕκαστος ἐξιὼν οὔτε τούτοις χρῆται οὔθ' οἷς ἡ ἄλλη Ἑλλὰς νομίζει.*

5. (*a*) Parse the following verbs:—*πεπνυμένος, ἐπίμεινεν, διέπτατο, δεδαίαται, ἐπιλήσεται, ἀναβήμεναι.* (*b*) Give the etymology of:—*στήθεσσι, δαΐφρονος, ὀδάξ, πύκα, κειμήλιον, θαμά, ὄμματα, ἐτήτυμον.*

6. Give the Ionic forms of the following words:—*ὄλοιντο, ἐβούλοντο, τέμνειν, αὖθις, πλέονας, οὖν.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHAPMAN PRIZE IN CLASSICS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH :—2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY OF GREECE.—GROTE, VOLS. III,, IV. AND V.

Examiner.....REV. PROFESSOR CORNISH, M.A.

1. Write an historical sketch of the age of the Grecian despots. Point out the difference between the despot, and the king of the Heroic Age.

2. Give an account of the laws and constitution of Solon.

3. Give a general account of the foreign nations with whom the Greeks were brought into contact, and point out the consequences that resulted from this intercourse.

4. What were the causes and results to the general history of Hellas of the Ionic Revolt?

5. Write a sketch of the life of Themistocles, of Aristides, and of Miltiades.

6. From what countries did the following colonies proceed? Corcyca, Cumae, Epidamnus, Syracuse, Tarentum, Zacynthus.

7. Write a sketch of the character and administration of Pericles.

8. Give an account of the causes which led to the Peloponnesian war, and the loss of her supremacy by Athens.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHAPMAN PRIZE IN CLASSICS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.

Examiner.....Rev. Professor Cornish, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

(a) Livy, XXII, chap. 44.
(b) Tacitus, Ann. I., chapp. 46 and 47.
(c) Horace, Sat. I., Sat. V., vss. 20-49.
(d) Juvenal, Sat. VIII., vss. 125-145.

2. Construe and explain the following extracts from Livy:—(a) chap. 32. Paci, ut arma atque equos traderent, in capita Romana treceni nummi quadrigarii, in socios ducenis, in servos centenis, et ut eo pretio persoluto cum singulis abirent vestimentis, in castra hostes acceperunt. (b) 50. Ad Cannas fugientium consulem vix LXX aequuti sunt, alterius morientis prope totus exercitus fuit.

3. Write historical notes on the following from Tacitus:—(a) Dictatura ad tempus sumebantur. (b) Pompeius apud Siciliam oppressus. (c) Tarentino Brundisinoque foedere. (d) Lollianus, Varianusque clades.

4. Give the meaning and etymology of the following words used by Horace and Juvenal:—prolutus, vappa, parochi, pusillo, stemmata nunum, vidua, cerdoni, alapas.

5. Explain and illustrate the construction of (1) the Gerund, (2) the Gerundive, and (3) the Supine.

6. What class of verbs is used with an "Ablative of Price?" On what principle is the Ablative thus used? What is the Ablative Absolute, and when is it used?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHAPMAN PRIZE IN CLASSICS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

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(*b*) Tacitus, Ann. I., chapp. 46 and 47.
(*c*) Horace, Satt. I., Sat. V., vss. 20-49.
(*d*) Juvenal, Sat. VIII., vss. 125-145.

2. Construe and explain the following extracts from Livy:—(*a*) chap. 52. Pacti, ut arma atque equos traderent, in capita Romana trecenis nummis quadrigatis, in socios ducenis, in servos centenis, et ut eo pretio persoluto cum singulis abirent vestimentis, in castra hostes acceperunt. (*b*) 50. Ad Cannas fugientem consulem vix LXX sequuti sunt, alterius morientis prope totus exercitus fuit.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHAPMAN PRIZE IN CLASSICS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner.....REV. PROFESSOR CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin :—

When Brutus was dead, Publius ruled over the people himself; and he began to build a great and strong house on the hill Velia, which looks down upon the Forum. This made the people say: 'Publius wants to become a king, and is building a house in a strong place, as if for a citadel, where he may live with his guards, and oppress us.' But he called the people together, and when he went down to them, the lictors who walked before him lowered the rods and axes which they bore, to show that he owned the people to be greater than himself. He complained that they had mistrusted him, and he said that he would not build his house on the top of the hill Velia, but at the bottom of it, and his house should be no stronghold. And he called on them to make a law, that whoever should try to make himself king should be accursed, and whosoever would might slay him. Also, that if a magistrate were going to scourge or kill any citizen, he might carry his cause before the people, and they should judge him. When these laws were passed, all men said: 'Publius is a lover of the people, and seeks their good;' and he was called Poplicola, which means, 'the people's friend,' from that day forward.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHAPMAN PRIZE IN CLASSICS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner.....Rev. Professor Cornish, M.A.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH :—9 A.M. TO 12.

FIRST YEAR.

GREEK.—ARRIAN.—ANABASIS, BOOK III.

Examiner, ...REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Ὁ δὲ χῶρος ἴναπερ τοῦ Ἄμμωνος τὸ ἱερόν ἐστι τὰ μὲν κύκλῳ πάντα ἔρημα καὶ ψάμμον τὸ πᾶν ἔχει καὶ ἄνυδρος. αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν μέσῳ ὀλίγος ὢν (ὅσον γὰρ πλεῖστον αὐτοῦ ἐς πλάτος διέχει ἐς τεσσαράκοντα μάλιστα σταδίους ἔρχεται) κατάπλεώς ἐστιν ἡμέρων δένδρων, ἐλαιῶν καὶ φοινίκων, καὶ ἔνδροσος μόνος τῶν πέριξ. καὶ πηγὴ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἀνίσχει οὐδέν τι ἐοικυῖα ταῖς πηγαῖς ὅσαι ἄλλαι ἐκ γῆς ἀνίσχουσιν. ἐν μὲν γὰρ μεσημβρίᾳ ψυχρὸν τὸ ὕδωρ γευσαμένῳ οἷον ψυχρότατον· ἐγκλίναντος δὲ τοῦ ἡλίου ἐς ἑσπέραν θερμότερον, καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἑσπέρας ἔτι θερμότερον ἔστε ἐπὶ μέσας νυκτας, μέσων δὲ νυκτῶν ἑαυτοῦ θερμότατον· ἀπὸ δὲ μέσων νυκτῶν ψύχεται ἐν τάξει, καὶ ἑωθεν ψυχρὸν ἤδη ἐστί, ψυχρότατον δὲ μεσημβρίας· καὶ τοῦτο ἀμείβει ἐν τάξει ἐπὶ ἑκάστῃ ἡμέρᾳ. γίγνονται δὲ καὶ ἅλες αὐτόματοι ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ τούτῳ ὀρυκτοί· καὶ τούτων ἐστιν οὓς ἐς Αἴγυπτον φέρουσι τῶν ἱερέων τινὲς τοῦ Ἄμμωνος. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἐπ' Αἰγύπτου στέλλονται ἐς κοιτίδας πλεκτὰς ἐκ φοίνικος ἐσβαλόντες δῶρον τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀποφέρουσιν ἢ εἴ τῳ ἄλλῳ. ἐστι δὲ μακρός τε ὁ χόνδρος καὶ ἤδη τινὲς αὐτῶν καὶ ὑπὲρ τρεῖς δακτύλους, καὶ καθαρὸς ὥσπερ κρύσταλλος· καὶ τούτῳ ἐπὶ ταῖς θυσίαις χρῶνται, ὡς καθαρωτέρῳ τῶν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἁλῶν, Αἰγύπτιοί τε καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι τοῦ θείου οὐκ ἀμελῶς ἔχουσιν.

(B) Καὶ τούτων μὲν ὅσοι διεξέπεσον διὰ τῶν ἀμφ' Ἀλέξανδρον ἔφευγον ἀνὰ κράτος· Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ ἐγγὺς ἦν προσμῖξαι ἤδη τῷ δεξιῷ κέρατι τῶν πολεμίων. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ ἱππεῖς λαμπρῶς ἀγωνισάμενοι οὐχ ὑπελείποντο Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τοῦ ἔργου· ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἔφευγον ἤδη οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως τῶν βαρβάρων, ὁπότε Ἀλέξανδρος αὐτοῖς συνέμιξεν, ὥστε ἀποτραπόμενος Ἀλέξανδρος ἐς τὸ διώκειν αὖθις Δαρεῖον ἐξώρμησε· καὶ ἐδίωξεν ἔστε φάος ἦν· καὶ οἱ ἀμφὶ Παρμενίωνα τὸ κατ' αὐτοὺς διώκοντες εἵποντο. ἀλλὰ Ἀλέξανδρος μὲν διαβὰς τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Λύκον κατεστρατοπέδευσεν αὐτοῦ, ὡς ἀναπαῦσαι ὀλίγον τούς τε ἄνδρας καὶ τοὺς ἵππους. Παρμενίων δὲ τό τε στρατόπεδον τῶν βαρβάρων εἶλε καὶ τὰ σκευοφόρα καὶ τοὺς ἐλέφαντας καὶ τὰς καμήλους.

(C) Αὐτὸς δὲ ἀναλαβὼν τήν τε ἵππον τῶν ἑταίρων καὶ τοὺς προδρόμους καὶ τοὺς μισθοφόρους ἱππέας, ὧν Ἐρίγυιος ἡγεῖτο, καὶ τὴν φάλαγγα τὴν Μακεδονικὴν ἔξω τῶν ἐπὶ τοῖς χρήμασι ταχθέντων καὶ τοὺς τοξότας καὶ τοὺς Ἀγριᾶνας ἤλαυνεν ὡς ἐπὶ Δαρεῖον, καὶ αὐτῷ κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν σπουδῇ γιγνομένην τῶν τε στρατιωτῶν πολλοὶ κάμνοντες ὑπελείποντο καὶ ἵπποι ἀπέθνησκον· ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἦγε, καὶ ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ῥάγας ἑνδεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ. διέχει δὲ ὁ χῶρος οὗτος ἀπὸ

τῶν Κασπίων πυλῶν ὁδὸν ἡμέρας μιᾶς ἐλαύνοντι ὡς Ἀλέξανδρος ἦγε. Δαρεῖος δὲ ἐφθάκει ἤδη παρ᾽ληλυθὼς εἴσω τῶν Κασπίων. τῶν δὲ ξυμφευγόντων Δαρείῳ πολλοὶ μὲν ἀπολιπόντες αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ φυγῇ ἐπὶ τὰ αὑτῶν ἕκαστοι ἀπεχώρουν, οὐκ ὀλίγοι δὲ καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ σφᾶς ἐνεδίδοσαν.

2. Explain the syntax of the following extracts, and point out any peculiarities :—(*a*) ὥστε ἐφθη ἀφικέσθαι. (*b*) ποταμὸν ὃν ἐχρῆν, περᾶσαι ἰόντι ἐπὶ Πέρσας. (*c*) μέσων δὲ νυκτῶν ἑαυτοῦ θερμότατον. (*d*) τῆς ψάμμου ἐπιφόρει κατὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐπὶ μεγα.

3. Parse the following verbs, and give the Present Infinitive of each :—*ἐφθη, παρήσειν, ἐγκαταλήφθη, διεκπαῖσαι, κατέσπων, διεξέπεσε, ἀντιπαρῆγον, προτέτακτο, πεπυσμένος, ἐτετάχατο.*

4. Give the composition of the following words :—*ἡμωλίαις, ἀτρεκές, ὀχυρότητα, ἀριστερά, ἀβλαβεῖς, ἀνάσπαστοι, ἀπροσδοκήτοις, ὑπέρογκον, σχεδιασθέν.*

5. (*a*) Write down the Nom., Sing. and Plur., of :—*ἔργου, νεῶν, ἱππέας, ῥοῦ, δυνάμει, χάρακι, φάλαγγος, ἡγεμόσι, κέρως, νῷ.* (*b*) State the difference in meaning between *οὐκουν* and *οὐκοῦν*; *νόμος* and *νομός*; *βασίλεια* and *βασιλεία*; *ἄλλα* and *ἀλλά*; *ἰδοῦ* and *ἰδού*; *ἡμέρων* and *ἡμερῶν*.

6. Write short explanatory notes on the following :—*τετραρχίαν μίαν ἱππικήν. ταῖν θεαῖν ἐν Ἐλευσῖνι. μηνὸς Πυανεψιῶνος. ἐς βάθος τεταγμένοι. ἐπὶ κέρως ἦγε. ἀναπτύξαι ἢ ἐγκλεῖσαι τὴν φάλαγγα. τάφρῳ τε καὶ χάρακι ἐτείχισεν. οἱ μηλοφόροι.*

7. (*a*) Decline the following words :—*Κέρας. μήν. φύλαξ. πατήρ. μέγας. ὅστις.* (*b*) Decline, with accents, the following :—*πρῶτος. ὄνομα. ἱκανός. ἄνθρωπος.* c. Conjugate, with accents, the Pres. and Imperf. Ind. Act, of *καλέω* and of *λέγω*.

8. (*a*) State and illustrate the rule for the *number* of the verb, when its nominative is a noun in the *neuter plural.* (*b*) What class of verbs in Greek take the dependent verb in the Participial instead of the Infinitive Mood? (*c*) Give the several meanings of *αὐτὸς* according to its position.

9. (*a*) Give the meaning of, and the difference between, the Imperfect, Perfect, and Aorist Tenses, respectively. (*b*) Write down the Future, Aorist, and Perfect (1st Sing.) of :—*ἔχω, τίκτω, γίγνομαι, ἐλαύνω, τέμνω, φέρω.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH :—9 A.M. TO 12.

SECOND YEAR.

GREEK.—EURIPIDES.—MEDEA.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) ΚΡ. λέγεις ἀκοῦσαι μαλθάκ', ἀλλ' ἔσω φρενῶν
ὀρρωδία μοι μή τι βουλεύῃς κακὸν,
τοσῷδε δ' ἧσσον ἢ πάρος πέποιθά σοι·
γυνὴ γὰρ ὀξύθυμος, ὡς δ' αὕτως ἀνὴρ,
ῥᾴων φυλάσσειν ἢ σιωπηλὸς σοφός.
ἀλλ' ἔξιθ' ὡς τάχιστα, μὴ λόγους λέγε·
ὡς ταῦτ' ἀραρε, κοὐκ ἐχεις τέχνην ὅπως
μενεῖς παρ' ἡμῖν, οὖσα δυσμενὴς ἐμοί.
ΜΗ. μὴ, πρός σε γονάτων τῆς τε νεογάμου κόρης.
ΚΡ. λόγους ἀναλοῖς· οὐ γὰρ ἂν πείσαις ποτέ.
ΜΗ. ἀλλ' ἐξελᾷς με, κοὐδὲν αἰδέσει λιτάς;
ΚΡ. φιλῶ γὰρ οὐ σὲ μᾶλλον ἢ δόμους ἐμούς.
ΜΗ. ὦ πατρὶς, ὡς σου κάρτα νῦν μνείαν ἔχω.
ΚΡ. πλὴν γὰρ τέκνων ἔμοιγε φίλτατον πόλις.
ΜΗ. φεῦ φεῦ· βροτοῖς ἔρωτες ὡς κακὸν μέγα.
ΚΡ. ὅπως ἂν, οἶμαι, καὶ παραστῶσιν τύχαι.
ΜΗ. Ζεῦ, μὴ λάθοι σε τῶνδ' ὃς αἴτιος κακῶν.
ΚΡ. ἔρπ', ὦ ματαία, καί μ' ἀπάλλαξον πόνων.
ΜΗ. πονοῦμεν ἡμεῖς κοὐ πόνων κεχρήμεθα.
ΚΡ. τάχ' ἐξ ὀπαδῶν χειρὸς ὡσθήσει βίᾳ.
ΜΗ. μὴ δῆτα τοῦτό γ', ἀλλά σ' αἰτοῦμαι, Κρέον.
ΚΡ. ὄχλον παρέξεις, ὡς ἔοικας, ὦ γύναι.
ΜΗ. φευξούμεθ'· οὐ τοῦθ' ἱκέτευσα σοῦ τυχεῖν.
ΚΡ. τί δ' οὖν βιάζει κοὐκ ἀπαλλάσσει χθονός;

(B) ὤμωξα δ' οἷον ἔργον ἐστ' ἐργαστέον
τοὐντεῦθεν ἡμῖν· τέκνα γὰρ κατακτενῶ
τἀμ'· οὔτις ἐστὶν ὅστις ἐξαιρήσεται·
δόμον τε πάντα συγχέας' Ἰάσονος
ἔξειμι γαίας, φιλτάτων παίδων φόνον
φεύγουσα καὶ τλᾶσ' ἔργον ἀνοσιώτατον.
οὐ γὰρ γελᾶσθαι τλητὸν ἐξ ἐχθρῶν, φίλαι.
ἴτω· τί μοι ζῆν κέρδος; οὔτε μοι πατρὶς
οὔτ' οἰκός ἐστιν οὔτ' ἀποστροφὴ κακῶν.
ἡμάρτανον τόθ' ἡνίκ' ἐξελίμπανον

δόμους πατρῴους, ἀνδρὸς Ἕλληνος λόγοις
πεισθεῖσ', ὃς ἡμῖν ξὺν θεῷ τίσει δίκην.
οὔτ' ἐξ ἐμοῦ γὰρ παῖδας ὄψεταί ποτε
ζῶντας τὸ λοιπὸν οὔτε τῆς νεοζύγου
νύμφης τεκνώσει παῖδ', ἐπεὶ κακὴν κακῶς
θανεῖν σφ' ἀνάγκη τοῖς ἐμοῖσι φαρμάκοις.
μηδείς με φαύλην κἀσθενῆ νομιζέτω
μηδ' ἡσυχαίαν, ἀλλὰ θατέρου τρόπου,
βαρεῖαν ἐχθροῖς καὶ φίλοισιν εὐμενῆ·
τῶν γὰρ τοιούτων εὐκλεέστατος βίος.

(C) ΧΟ. ἰὼ Γᾶ τε καὶ παμφαὴς
ἀκτὶς Ἀελίου, κατίδετ' ἴδετε τὰν
ὀλομέναν γυναῖκα, πρὶν φοινίαν
τέκνοις προσβαλεῖν χέρ' αὐτοκτόνον·
τᾶς σᾶς γὰρ ἀπὸ χρυσέας γονᾶς
ἐβλαστεν, θεῶν δ' αἵματι πίτνειν
φόβος ὑπ' ἀνέρων.
ἀλλά νιν, ὦ φάος διογενὲς, κάτειρ-
γε, κατάπαυσον, ἔξελ' οἴκων τάλαι-
ναν φονίαν τ' Ἐρινὺν ὑπ' ἀλαστόρων.
μάταν μόχθος ἐρρει τέκνων,
μάταν ἄρα γένος φίλιον ἔτεκες, ὦ
κυανεᾶν λιποῦσα Συμπληγάδων
πετρᾶν ἀξενωτάταν ἐσβολάν.
δειλαία, τί σοι φρενῶν βαρὺς
χόλος προσπίτνει, καὶ δυσμενὴς
φόνος ἀμείβεται;
χαλεπὰ γὰρ βροτοῖς ὁμογενῆ μιά-
σματ' ἐπὶ γαῖαν αὐτοφόνταις ξυνω-
δὰ θεόθεν πίτνοντ' ἐπὶ δόμοις ἀχη.

2. (*a*) Give the order, and explain the construction of the last three verses of ext. (C). (*b*) Point out any Ionic forms that occur in the same ext. (*c*) Give the Attic equivalents of the following Doricisms :— *σᾶς γονᾶς, μάταν, κυνανεᾶν πετρᾶν, ἀχάν, τάκον, δυνάσει, Ἄιδα.*

3. Discuss the following *var. lectt.* and give their meaning, severally :— (1) *μηδ' ἐρετμῶσαι χέρας ἀνδρῶν ἀριστέων—ἀρίστων.* (2) *ἀνδάνουσα φυγῇ πολιτας—πολίτων—πολίταις.* (3) *ἐκ τρόχων—τροχῶν—στείχουσιν.* (4) *θυγατέρ' ἦ τ' ἐγήματο—ἣν τ' ἐγήματο.* (5) *χρόνῳ δ' ἀπέσβη—ἀπέστη.*

(4) Translate, and explain the following constructions :—(*a*) *χρῄζω στόματος παίδων προσπτύξασθαι.* (*b*) *μόλις φθάνει θρόνοισιν ἐμπεσοῦσα μὴ χαμαὶ πεσεῖν.* (*c*) *ξυλλήψομαι δὲ τοῦδέ σοι κἀγὼ πόνου.* (*d*) *πόσιν δίκην τῶνδ' ἀντιτίσασθαι κακῶν.* (*e*) *τοκάδος δέργμα λεαίνης ἀποταῦρουται δμωσίν.*

5. (*a*) *οὐ σε μὴ μεθῶ, οὐ μὴ δυσμενὴς ἔσει*:—Translate and explain the force of *οὐ μή* when used, (1) with the Fut. Ind., and (2) with the Aor. Subj. (*b*) Give the import of the prepositions in:—*ἐπεὶ γενναῖος ἀνὴρ Αἰγεῦ παρ' ἐμοὶ δεδόκησαι. σοφώτερ' ἢ κατ' ἄνδρα. δέχου δὲ μὴ πρὸς ἡδονὴν λόγους. προφέρειν εἰς εὐτυχίαν τῶν γειναμένων. διὰ λόγων ἀφικόμην.*

6. Write short explanatory notes on the following expressions:—(1) *ἕρπε πρὸς βαλβίδα βίου.* (2) *τὸν γέροντα τύμβον.* (3) *ἱερῶν ποταμῶν πόλις.* (4) *ἀναψόμεσθα πρυμνήτην κάλων.* (5) *ἓν γὰρ ἐκτενεῖ δ' ἔπος.* (6) *ἀκροισι λαίφους κρασπέδοις.* (7) *ἐπ' ἀμφιπίλου μελάθρου.* (8) *τένοντ' ἐς ὀρθόν.*

7. Parse the following verbs:—*λαθοῦ, ἀπέσβη, ἠμπίσχετο, ἐσπεῖσθαι, λάζυσθε, παριέμεσθα, ἀμφιθῇ, ὄμνυ, μεθῶ, εἶλον.*

8. (*a*) State the difference in meaning between:—*σίγα, σῖγα* and *σιγᾷ. κάλων* and *καλῶν. οὔκουν* and *οὐκοῦν. οἶκοι* and *οἴκοι. ὤν, ὢν,* and *ὦν.* (*b*) Define *Crasis* and give the equivalents of the following:—*χὠ, κᾆτα, ἀνήρ, θἄτερα, ταὐτῷ, ἐγᾦμαι, ἐμοὐστι.* (*c*) What change takes place in the accentuation of dissyllabic prepositions when placed after the words they govern? Give instances.

9. (*a*) Write down the scale of the Iambic Trimeter, pointing out the isochronous feet. (*b*) Scan the first six verses of extract (A).

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH :—9 A.M.

GREEK.—ISOCRATES.—THE PANEGYRICUS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner, ... REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Οὐ τοίνυν, ἐπειδὴ τὰ μέγιστα συνδιέπραξε, τῶν ἄλλων ὠλιγώρησεν, ἀλλ' ἀρχὴν μὲν ταύτην ἐποιήσατο τῶν εὐεργεσιῶν, τροφὴν τοῖς δεομένοις εὑρεῖν, ἥπερ χρὴ τοὺς μέλλοντας καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων καλῶν καλῶς διοικήσειν, ἡγουμένη δὲ τὸν βίον τὸν ἐπὶ τούτοις μόνον οὕπω τοῦ ζῆν ἐπιθυμεῖν ἀξίως ἔχειν οὕτως ἐπεμελήθη καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν, ὥστε τῶν παρόντων τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἀγαθῶν, ὅσα μὴ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν ἔχομεν, ἀλλὰ δι' ἀλλήλους ἡμῖν γέγονε, μηδὲν μὲν ἄνευ τῆς πόλεως τῆς ἡμετέρας εἶναι, τὰ δὲ πλεῖστα διὰ ταύτην γεγενῆσθαι. παραλαβοῦσα γὰρ τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἀνόμως ζῶντας καὶ σποράδην οἰκοῦντας, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ὑπὸ δυναστειῶν ὑβριζομένους, τοὺς δὲ δι' ἀναρχίαν ἀπολλυμένους, καὶ τούτων τῶν κακῶν αὐτοὺς ἀπήλλαξε, τῶν μὲν κυρία γενομένη, τοῖς δ' αὐτὴν παράδειγμα ποιήσασα· πρώτη γὰρ καὶ νόμους ἔθετο καὶ πολιτείαν κατεστήσατο. δῆλον δ' ἐκεῖθεν· οἱ γὰρ ἐν ἀρχῇ περὶ τῶν φονικῶν ἐγκαλέσαντες καὶ βουληθέντες μετὰ λόγου καὶ μὴ μετὰ βίας διαλύσασθαι τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐν τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ἡμετέροις τὰς κρίσεις ἐποιήσαντο περὶ αὐτῶν. καὶ μὲν δὴ καὶ τῶν τεχνῶν τάς τε πρὸς τἀναγκαῖα τοῦ βίου χρησίμας καὶ τὰς πρὸς ἡδονὴν μεμηχανημένας, τὰς μὲν εὑροῦσα, τὰς δὲ δοκιμάσασα χρῆσθαι τοῖς ἄλλοις παρέδωκεν.

(B) Ἀεὶ μὲν οὖν οἵ θ' ἡμέτεροι πρόγονοι καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι φιλοτίμως πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἶχον, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ περὶ καλλίστων ἐν ἐκείνοις τοῖς χρόνοις ἐφιλονίκησαν, οὐκ ἐχθροὺς ἀλλ' ἀνταγωνιστὰς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς εἶναι νομίζοντες, οὐδ' ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ τῇ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὸν βάρβαρον θεραπεύοντες ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τῆς κοινῆς σωτηρίας ὁμονοοῦντες, ὁπότεροι δὲ ταύτης αἴτιοι γενήσονται, περὶ τούτου ποιούμενοι τὴν ἁμίλλαν. ἐπεδείξαντο δὲ τὰς αὐτῶν ἀρετὰς πρῶτον μὲν ἐν τοῖς ὑπὸ Δαρείου πεμφθεῖσιν. ἀποβάντων γὰρ αὐτῶν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν οἱ μὲν οὐ περιέμειναν τοὺς συμμάχους, ἀλλὰ τὸν κοινὸν πόλεμον ἴδιον ποιησάμενοι πρὸς τοὺς ἁπάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος καταφρονήσαντας ἀπήντων τὴν οἰκείαν δύναμιν ἔχοντες ὀλίγοι πρὸς πολλὰς μυριάδας, ὥσπερ ἐν ἀλλοτρίαις ψυχαῖς μέλλοντες κινδυνεύσειν, οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐφθασαν πυθόμενοι τὸν περὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν πόλεμον καὶ πάντων τῶν ἄλλων ἀμελήσαντες ἦκον ἡμῖν ἀμυνοῦντες, τοσαύτην ποιησάμενοι σπουδὴν, ὅσην περ ἂν τῆς αὐτῶν χώρας πορθουμένης. σημεῖον δὲ τοῦ τάχους καὶ τῆς ἁμίλλης· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ἡμετέρους προγόνους φασὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας πυθέσθαι τε τὴν ἀπόβασιν τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ βοηθήσαντας ἐπὶ τοὺς ὅρους τῆς χώρας μάχῃ νικήσαντας τρόπαιον στῆσαι τῶν πολεμίων, τοὺς δ' ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις καὶ τοσαύταις νυξὶ διακόσια καὶ χίλια στάδια διελθεῖν στρατοπέδῳ πορευομένους. οὕτω σφόδρ' ἠπείχθησαν οἱ μὲν μετασχεῖν τῶν κινδύνων, οἱ δὲ φθῆναι συμβαλόντες πρὶν ἐλθεῖν τοὺς βοηθήσοντας.

2. Construe, and explain the grammatical construction of the following extracts, and point out any peculiarities that occur :—

(*a*) *ἐλπίζων τοσοῦτον διοίσειν ὥστε τοῖς ἄλλοις μηδὲν δοκεῖν εἰρῆσθαι περὶ αὐτῶν.*

(*b*) *τινὲς ἐπιτιμῶσι τῶν λόγων τοῖς ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἰδιώτας ἔχουσι.*

(*c*) *ἀλλὰ τῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς ἐκ τῶν θεῶν γεγονόσι ἀξιωθειεν.*

(*d*) *οἱ δὲ ἠπείχθησαν φθῆναι συμβαλόντες πρὶν ἐλθεῖν τοὺς βοηθήσοντας.*

3. Parse the following verbs, and point out their component parts :—
διοίσειν, ἐνθυμηθῆναι, διατριφθεντος, προειρήσθω, διειλήφασιν, διενεγκοῦσι, κατέδειξε, συνειδυῖα, φθήσονται, καταγνῶναι.

4. Give the composition and derivation of the following words :—
προὐργαίτερον, πανηγύρεις, ὑπογυίου, δυσπείστως, μιγάδες, γνησίως, ἀχρήστως, ἀνυποστάτων, λυμεῶνες, καταποντισταί, ἀργυρωνήτων, ἀριστίνδην.

7. Write explanatory notes on the following words and expressions :—
παιηγυρεις. σοφιστῶν. γνησίως γεγόναμεν. αὐτόχθονες ὄντες. τῶν δεκαρχιῶν. μετοικεῖν. πλεῦσαι μὲν διὰ τῆς ἠπείρου, πεζεῦσαι δὲ διὰ τῆς θαλάττης. τοῖς συμμοσία θαπτομένοις. τοῖς μεμνημένοις.

6. (*a*) State the various ways in which a purpose can be expressed in Greek. (*b*) Give the proper difference in meaning between *ὥστε* when used with the Infinitive and with the Indicative. (*c*) What is the correct use of the particles *μὲν* and *δὲ* to indicate persons or things previously referred to? Illustrate by the correct usage in Latin and in English. (*d*) State the difference in the use of *οὐ* and *μή*, and explain the use and force of the combination *οὐ μή*.

7. (*a*) Write down the Comparative and Superlative of :—*σοφῶς, ταχέως, αἰσχρῶς, ἄνω, μάλα, ἐγγύς.* (*b*) What cases are found after the following verbs, severally :—*ἀκούω, ἕπομαι, φείδομαι, ἄρχω, ἥδομαι*? (*c*) State the ordinary rule for the use of the Subj. or Opt. after *ἵνα* and *ὅπως*.

8.* Translate :—

(C) *Μέχρι μὲν οὖν τούτων οἶδ' ὅτι πάντες ἂν ὁμολογήσειαν πλείστων ἀγαθῶν τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἡμετέραν αἰτίαν γεγενῆσθαι καὶ δικαίως ἂν αὐτῆς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν εἶναι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἤδη τινὲς ἡμῶν κατηγοροῦσιν, ὡς ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς θαλάττης παρελάβομεν, πολλῶν κακῶν αἴτιοι τοῖς Ἕλλησι κατέστημεν, καὶ τόν τε Μηλίων ἀνδραποδισμὸν καὶ τὸν Σκιωναίων ὄλεθρον ἐν τούτοις τοῖς λόγοις ἡμῖν προφέρουσιν. ἐγὼ δ' ἡγοῦμαι πρῶτον μὲν οὐδὲν εἶναι τοῦτο σημεῖον, ὡς κακῶς ἤρχομεν, εἴ τινες τῶν πολεμησάντων ἡμῖν σφόδρα φαίνονται κολασθέντες, ἀλλὰ πολὺ τόδε μεῖζον τεκμήριον, ὡς καλῶς διῳκοῦμεν τὰ τῶν συμμάχων, ὅτι τῶν πόλεων τῶν ὑφ' ἡμῖν οὐδεμία ταύταις ταῖς συμφοραῖς περιέπεσεν.*

9.* Give an account of the events alluded to in ext. (C).

10.* (*a*) Write a sketch of the life of Isocrates. (*b*) Point out the leading characteristics, grammatical and rhetorical, of his style. (*c*) State what you know respecting his other writings. (*d*) State briefly the argument of the Panegyricus, and give its proximate date.

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* *For Competitors for the Jane Redpath Exhibition.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN.—VIRGIL.—ÆNEID, BOOK VI.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) At, Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro
Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit
Excussisse deum; tanto magis ille fatigat
Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo.
Ostia iamque domus patuere ingentia centum
Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras:
O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis!
Sed terrae graviora manent. In regna Lavini,
Dardanidae venient; mitte hanc de pectore curam;
Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,
Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
Non Simois tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra
Defuerint; alius Latio iam partus Achilles,
Natus et ipse dea; nec Teucris addita Iuno
Usquam aberit; cum tu supplex in rebus egenis,
Quas gentis Italum aut quas non oraveris urbes!
Caussa mali tanti coniunx iterum hospita Teucris
Externique iterum thalami.
Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito,
Quam tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,
Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe.

(B) Inde datum molitur iter. Iamque arva tenebant
Ultima, quae bello clari secreta frequentant.
Hic illi occurrit Tydeus, hic inclutus armis
Parthenopaeus et Adrasti pallentis imago;
Hic multum fleti ad superos belloque caduci
Dardanidae, quos ille omnis longo ordine cerneus
Ingemuit, Glaucumque Medontaque Thersilochumque,
Tris Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyphoeten,
Idaeumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem.
Circumstant animae dextra, laevaque frequentes.
Nec vidisse semel satis est; iuvat usque morari,
Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere caussas.
At Danaum proceres Agamemnoniaeque phalanges
Ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras,
Ingenti trepidare metu; pars vertere terga,
Ceu quondam petiere rates; pars tollere vocem
Exiguam: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantis.

(C) Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater
Educet. Viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae
Et pater ipse suo superum iam signat honore?

En, huius, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
Inperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo,
Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,
Felix prole virum : qualis Berecyntia mater
Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes,
Laeta deum partu, centum conplexa nepotes,
Omnis caelicolas, omnis supera alta tenentis.

2. Discuss the grammatical construction and interpretation of the following extracts, and state the grounds of your explanations :—(*a*) Præpetibus pennis ausus se credere cælo. (*b*) Non indebita posco regna meis fatis. (*c*) Sed terræ graviora (pericula) manent. (*d*) Gaudet cognomine terra (alii, *terræ*). (*e*) Et pater ipse suo superum (al. *superûm*) jam signat honore. (*f*) Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces.

3. Parse (giving the first Sing. Present, Perfect and Future, Indicative, of each) the following verbs :—incubuere, supposta, præterlabere, attigerint, lætere, districti, perlegerent, sequēre, elata, defuncte, strictam, desueta.

4. Give the etymology of the following, and the cognate forms of any in Greek or English :—brumali, armis, ambages, fulmen, juga, postuma, seclusum, oblivia, caminis, mœnia, lacerum, populata.

5. Write explanatory notes on the following allusions :—(1) Curibus parvis et paupere terra missus. (2) Fasces videre receptos. (3) Saevum securi Torquatum. (4) Aggeribus socer Alpinis descendens, gener adversis instructos Eois. (5) Tertia arma suspendet Quirino. (6) Fixerit aeripedem cervam licet. (7) Sibylla. (8) Threicius sacerdos.

6. Give the geographical position of :—Minoia regna ; Massylum gentes ; Syrtibus ; Mæotia tellus ; Caietae ; Mycenas ; Alba Longa ; per Elidis urbem.

7. (*a*) Write down the name and the scheme of the metre used by Virgil. Scan the first six verses of Ext. (A).

8. State the difference in meaning between :—(*a*) Affinis, propinquus, and cognatus : facies and vultus : alii, ceteri, and reliqui : egregius and eximius : quotidie and indies : amplius, magis, and plus : nonnunquam, interdum, and aliquando : frustra, and nequidquam.

9. (*a*) Give instances of intransitive verbs that become transitive when compounded with prepositions. (*b*) Write down some of the principal compound verbs, both with adverbs and prepositions, that govern the Dative. (*c*) Give the different constructions, and the difference of meaning accordingly, which the following verbs have :—convenire, metuere, consulere, providere, and cavere. (*d*) Explain the use of the Dative *of Attraction*, the Dativus *Commodi*, and the Dativus *Ethicus*, and give examples.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN.—HORACE.—EPISTLES, BOOK I.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Si potes Archiacis conviva recumbere lectis
Nec modica cœnare times olus omne patella,
Supremo te sole domi, Torquate, manebo.
Vina bibes iterum Tauro diffusa palustres
Inter Minturnas Sinuessanumque Petrinum.
Si melius quid habes, arcesse vel imperium fer.
Jamdudum splendet focus et tibi munda supellex.
Mitte leves spes et certamina divitiarum
Et Moschi causam: cras nato Cæsare festus
Dat veniam somnumque dies; impune licebit
Æstivam sermone benigno tendere noctem.
Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti?
Parcus ob heredis curam nimiumque severus
Assidet insano: potare et spargere flores
Incipiam patiarque vel inconsultus haberi.
Quid non ebrietas designat? Operta recludit,
Spes jubet esse ratas, ad prœlia trudit inertem;
Sollicitis animis onus eximit, addocet artes.
Fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum?
Contracta quem non in paupertate solutum?
Hæc ego procurare et idoneus imperor et non
Invitus, ne turpe toral, ne sordida mappa
Corruget nares, ne non et cantharus et lanx
Ostendat tibi te, ne fidos inter amicos
Sit qui dicta foras eliminet, ut coëat par
Jungaturque pari.

(B) Si prodesse tuis paulloque benignius ipsum
Te tractare voles, accedes siccus ad unctum.
"Si pranderet olus patienter, regibus uti
Nollet Aristippus." "Si sciret regibus uti,
Fastidiret olus, qui me notat." Utrius horum
Verba probes et facta, doce, vel junior audi,
Cur sit Aristippi potior sententia; namque
Mordacem Cynicum sic eludebat, ut aiunt:
"Scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu; rectius hoc et
Splendidius multo est. Equus ut me portet, alat rex,
Officium facio: tu poscis vilia rerum,
Dante minor, quamvis fers te nullius egentem."
Omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res,
Tentantem majora, fere præsentibus æquum.
Contra, quem duplici panno patientia velat,
Mirabor, vitæ via si conversa decebit.

Alter purpureum non exspectabit amictum,
Quidlibet indutus celeberrima per loca vadet,
Personamque feret non inconcinnus utramque ;
Alter Mileti textam cane pejus et angui
Vitabit chlamydem, morietur frigore, si non
Rettuleris pannum. Refer et sine vivat ineptus.

2. Construe, and explain the grammatical construction of:—(*a*) Nodosa corpus nolis prohibere cheragra. (*b*) Laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto. (*c*) Mutat quadrata rotundis. (*d*) Quid mihi Celsus agit? (*e*) Quo mihi fortunam si non conceditur uti? (*f*) Cui placet alterius sua nimirum est odio sors. (*g*) Pretium ætas altera sordet.

3. How do you explain the following usages? (*a*) *Non* ancilla ulceret. (*b*) Atqui rerum caput hoc *erat*. (*c*) Natus moriensque *fefellit*. (*d*) Liber *mihi* non erit unquam. (*e*) Si curas esse quod *audis*. (*f*) Hæc tibi *dictabam*. (*g*) *Quod* te per genium obsecro. (*h*) Domini *deduxit* febres.

4. Janus summus * * *perdocet*. Dolor quod suaserit *et mens*. *Vulpecula* rimam repserat. *Quis* te læserit:—What other readings are given for these by the MSS. or Edd. of Horace?

5. Write explanatory notes on the following: — (1) Grammaticas tribus. (2) Exsangue cuminum. (3) Partes mimum tractare secundas. (4) Indictis Latinis. (5) Octavam horam. (6) Septem sestertia. (7) Pluribus umbris. (8) Vertumnum Janumque spectare videris. (9) Duplici panno. (10) Ampullatur in tragica arte.

6. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words :—Salebras, catellam, periscelidem, planum, præcanum, diludia, puteal, lucellum, sollemne, personam, catellus, peregre.

7. How do you explain the quantity of the following long syllables? exīlis, exāmen, fōmenta, mōmentis, brūma, mōbilis, prūdens, cōgo.

8. (*a*) Decline the following :—frons (frondis), vulgus, ŏs, ōs. (*b*) Give the Genitives and Datives, Sing. and Plu., of merces, domus, plus, uterque. (*c*) Write down the Comp. and Superlat. of:—saepe, diu, nuper. (*d*) Give the Perf. and Sup. of:—metior, mentior, paciscor, fido, findo.

9. What writings had Horace published before his Epistles? Give the probable date of the composition of the First Epistle. Write a sketch of the life of Horace, and name the most celebrated of his contemporaries in literature and politics.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH :—2 P.M.

THIRD YEAR.

LATIN.—JUVENAL.—SATIRES I., III., AND VIII.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Hæc ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna ?
Hæc ego non agitem ? Sed quid magis Heracleas
Aut Diomedas aut mugitum Labyrinthi,
Et mare percussum puero fabrumque volantem,
Quum leno accipiat mœchi bona, si capiendi
Jus nullum uxori, doctus spectare lacunar,
Doctus et ad calicem vigilanti stertere naso ;
Quum fas esse putet curam spectare cohortis,
Qui bona donavit præsepibus et caret omni
Majorum censu, dum pervolat axe citato
Flaminiam puer : Automedon nam lora tenebat,
Ipse lacernatæ quum se jactaret amicæ.
Nonne libet medio ceras implere capaces
Quadrivio ; quum jam sexta cervice feratur
Hinc atque inde patens ac nuda pæne cathedra,
Et multum referens de Mæcenate supino
Signator falso, qui se lautum atque beatum
Exiguis tabulis et gemma fecerat uda ;
Occurrit matrona potens, quæ molle Calenum
Porrectura viro miscet sitiente rubetam,
Instituitque rudes melior Locusta propinquas
Per famam et populum nigros efferre maritos?

(B) Arpinas alius Volscorum in monte solebat
Poscere mercedes, alieno lassus aratro ;
Nodosam post hæc frangebat vertice vitem,
Si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra :
Hic tamen et Cimbros et summa pericula rerum
Excipit, et solus trepidantem protegit urbem ;
Atque ideo, postquam ad Cimbros stragemque volabant
Qui nunquam attigerant majora cadavera corvi,
Nobilis ornatur lauro collega secunda.
Plebeiæ Diorum animæ, plebeia fuerunt
Nomina : pro totis legionibus hi tamen et pro
Omnibus auxiliis atque omni pube Latina
Sufficiunt Dis infernis Terræque parenti :
Pluris enim Decii, quam quæ servantur ab illis.
Ancilla natus trabeam et diadema Quirini
Et fasces meruit, regum ultimus ille bonorum.
Prodita laxabant portarum claustra tyrannis
Exsulibus juvenes ipsius Consulis et quos
Magnum aliquid dubia pro libertate deceret,
Quod miraretur cum Coclite Mucius et quæ
Imperii fines, Tiberinum, virgo natavit.
Occulta ad Patres produxit crimina servus,
Matronis lugendus: at illos verbera justis
Afficiunt pœnis et legum prima securis.

2. Write explanatory notes on the following allusions in Sat. III.:—(1) *Verso pollice* occidunt. (2) Sumit *trechedipna*. (3) Fert *niceteria*. (4) Non fugiam *conchylia?* (5) Accipit *endromidem*. (6) Facinus *majoris abollæ*. (7) *Lacerna, toga, calceus*. (8) De *pulvino* surgat *equestri*. (9) Puellæ *sarcinulis* impar. (10) Redit ad *pulpita* notum *exodium*.

3. Construe, and explain the construction of:—(*a*) Quanti sua funera vendant quid refert? (*b*) Quo mihi te, solitum falsas signare tabellas? (*c*) Dignus morte perit, cœnet licet ostrea Gaurana et Cosmi toto mergatur aeno. (*d*) Sed te censeri laude tuorum noluerim sic ut nihil ipse futuræ laudis agas. (*e*) Et ingenti curret super ora Liburno.

4. Give the meaning and etymology of the following:—Stemmata, nobilis, nanum, epirredia, viduas, naulum, cerdoni, sipario, triscurria, syrma, trabeam, diadema.

5. Give the geographical situation of the following places mentioned by Juvenal:—Amydon, Sicyon, Andros, Samos, Alabanda, Prochyta, Gyara, Præneste. Does Juvenal follow the general usage in the gender of this last name?

6. Discuss the following *var. lectt.*, and give their meaning severally:—Quanto præstantius (*praesentius*) esset numen aquæ? Contentus illic veneto duroque cucullo (*culullo*). Quod nudum et frusta (*frustra*) rogantem nemo * * juvabit. Humeroque minorem (*nasumque minorem*) (*humerosque*) Corvinum. Fumosos (*famosos*) Equitum magistros. Mitte ostia (*Ostia*).

7. State the difference in meaning of the following words:—lautum and beatum: mercedem and quaestum: locare and conducere: collum and cervicibus: pravam and extortam: nobilis, illustris, and generosus: procĕrum and procērum.

8. (*a*) What cases are used in Latin to express:—(1) A definite point of time, at which a thing is done? (2) Duration through any length of time? (3) A point or space of time *in the future* for which arrangement is *now* made? (4) The town *at which* a thing is done? (5) Motion to a place; —*from* a place? *b*. State the rule for the use of the *Ablative Absolute:* for the use of *Qui* with the *Subjunctive*.

*9. Translate, with explanatory notes:—

Spartana chlamys, conchylia Coa,
Et cum Parrhasii tabulis signisque Myronis
Phidiacum vivebat ebur; nec non Polycleti
Multus ubique labor; raræ sine Mentore mensæ.
Inde Dolabella est atque hinc Antonius, inde
Sacrilegus Verres; referebant navibus altis
Occulta spolia et plures de pace triumphos.

*10. (*a*) What kind of poetry was first cultivated with success by the Romans? (*b*) *Unde illa priorum scribendi simplicitas?*—Give an account of the writers here alluded to as *priorum*, and mention those who were most eminent.

*11. Translate into Latin:—"Cæsar sent the news of this signal triumph to Rome, and the senate, after reading his despatch, decreed with acclamation a supplicatio, or national thanksgiving to the gods. Cato rose indignantly to deprecate the bestowal of such honours on an occasion so unworthy. He denounced the conduct of Cæsar as perfidious and degrading to the Roman name. He described his treatment of the Germans as a violation of the pledged faith of the republic:—he declared that Cæsar ought to be given up to the Germans in expiation of the national crime. Examples of such a course were not altogether wanting."

* For the Jane Redpath Exhibition.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EUCLID.—ARITHMETIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If a right line be bisected and produced to any point, the rectangle under the whole line thus produced, and the produced part, together with the square of half the line is equal to the square of the line made up of the half and produced part.

α. Cut a line externally so that the rectangle under the segments shall be given.

2. Describe a square equal to a given rectilneal figure.

α. Describe a square equal to two or more rectilineal figures.

3. If a straight line touch a circle, the straight line drawn from the centre to the point of contact shall be perpendicular to it.

4. If from a point outside a circle two right lines be drawn, one cutting and the other meeting it, and if the rectangle under the whole secant and the external segment, be equal to the square of the other line, this line shall be a tangent.

5. Construct an isosceles triangle each of whose base triangles shall be double the vertical.

α. Show that in the figure constructed there are two triangles which possess the property.

6. Inscribe a regular hexagon in a circle.

7. If two triangles have an angle in each equal, and the sides about the equal angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

8. From a given right line, cut off a fifth part.

9. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their nomologous sides.

α. The sides of a triangle are 3, 4, 5; find the ratio of the triangles into which it is divided by the perpendicular on the side 5 from the opposite angle.

10. The total value of the imports into Ontario and Quebec, for the past fiscal year, was $59,048,987, and the duty thereon collected was $7,001,600; find the average rate per cent. of duty.

11. It is said that silver leaf can be made $\frac{1}{180000}$ of an inch thick; calculate how many ounces of silver would be required to make an acre of such silver leaf; assuming that silver is 10.5107 times as heavy as water, and that a cubic inch of water weighs 252.5 grains.

12. The side of a square is eight feet long; find the length of the diagonal to three places of decimals.

13. Add together $2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3}}{10} - \frac{5}{12}$

14. If a pasture of 16 acres will feed 6 horses for four months, how many acres will feed twelve horses for 9 months.

15. What is the price of 5 oz. 6 dwts. 17 grs. of mercury at 5s. 10d per oz?

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EUCLID—ALGEBRA—TRIGONOMETRY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, L.L.D.

1. In an acute-angled triangle, the square of the side subtending any angle is less than the sum of the squares of the sides containing it, by twice the rectangle under either of them, and the segment contained between the acute angle and the foot of the perpendicular let fall on the side from the opposite angle.

α. Given the base and sum of squares of sides of a triangle, find the locus of the vertex.

2. In a circle, chords equally distant from the centre are equal, and conversely.

α. Find the locus of the points of bisection of chords of a given length in a circle.

β. Through a given point outside a circle, draw a line which shall have the part intercepted by the circle of a given length.

3. Inscribe a regular quindecagon in a circle.

4. Construct a rectilinear figure equal to a given one, and similar to another.

5. The equiangular triangle described on the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle, is equal to the sum of the equiangular triangles described on the sides.

6. Solve the equations.

$$\tfrac{1}{5}\left\{4a(1+x) - \tfrac{3}{4}(a-x)\right\} = \tfrac{1}{4}\left\{3a(1-x) - \tfrac{1}{3}\tfrac{6}{}(a+x\right\}$$

$$\frac{x-7}{x+7} = \frac{2x-15}{2x-6} - \frac{1}{2(x+7)}$$

$$\tfrac{1}{2}x + \tfrac{1}{3}y = 12 - \tfrac{1}{6}z,\ \tfrac{1}{2}y + \tfrac{1}{3}z = 8 - \tfrac{1}{6}x,\ \tfrac{1}{2}x + \tfrac{1}{3}z = 10.$$

$$2x^2 + 1 = 11(x+2).$$

7. Find the square root of $7 \pm 2\sqrt{10}$.

8. Multiply $x^{\frac{5}{3}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{-\frac{1}{3}} + x^{\frac{3}{3}}y^{-\frac{1}{4}} + x^{\frac{1}{4}}y^{-\frac{3}{3}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{-\frac{1}{2}} + y^{-\frac{5}{3}}$ by $x^{\frac{3}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{4}}y^{-\frac{1}{3}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{-\frac{1}{4}} - y^{-\frac{3}{3}}$

9. Find the value of $\left\{\dfrac{a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3}{a^2b^2} \div \dfrac{2ab - 2b^2}{3}\right\} \times \dfrac{a^2+ab}{a-b}$

10. The length of a floor exceeds the breadth by 4 ft.; if each had been increased by a foot the area of the room would have been increased by 27 square feet; find its original dimensions.

11. If tan A = 20, calculate sin A.

a. Find also the logarithmic sine by means of the tables, without finding the angle.

12. The sum of the cosines of any two angles, is equal to twice the cosine of half the sum multiplied by the cosine of half the difference.

13. Given two sides and the included angle of a triangle, find an expression for the area.

a. If $b = 77$, $c = 159$, and $A = 50^\circ\ 31'\ 28''$, find the area.

14. Given $a = 97.6$, $B = 36^\circ\ 43'\ 20''$, and $C = 22^\circ\ 10'\ 15''$, find A, b, and c.

15. From the top of a ship's mast, 86 feet high above the water line, the depression of the hull of another ship below the visible horizon was observed to be $14^\circ\ 34'$; what was the distance of the ships, not taking into account the dip of the horizon.

16. If A, C, and B be three points situated in a right line at equal distances, and if the angles which the distances A C and C B subtend at a point O be α and β; and if ϕ be the angle at which the line C O is inclined to A B, prove that $2 \cot \phi = \dfrac{\sin (\alpha - \beta)}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}$

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON.

1. State the principle of the Parallelogram of Forces, and give Duchayla's proof of the case where the forces are commensurable.

a. If three forces acting at a point be parallel and proportional to the three sides of any triangle, they are either in equilibrium, or one is the resultant of the other two.

2. Find the centre of gravity of a homogeneous thin plate cut in the form of a triangle.

3. If a heavy body be kept at rest on an inclined plane by a force parallel to the inclined plane, find the ratio of the power to the weight.

a. If the force required to overcome friction, on a horizontal railroad be 10lbs per ton, find the force required to draw a load of 60 tons up a gradient of 1 in 21.

4. In pulleys, describe the two kinds of Spanish Burton.

5. State the principle of "Constancy of work done" and apply it to determine the ratio of the power to the resistance in the screw.

6. If a circle be drawn in a vertical plane, and from its highest point chords be drawn; the time occupied by a body in running down any chord is constant.

7. If the centrifugal force in a circle of 100 feet radius, be 146 feet per second, find the periodic time.

8. A mean solar day contains 24 hours, 3 minutes, and 56.5 seconds, sidereal time; calculate the length of the pendulum of a clock beating sidereal seconds in London ($g = 32.1908$).

9. A horse drawing a waggon at the rate of 2 miles per hour, exerts a traction of 154 lbs., what is the work done per minute?

10. If a rectangular surface, having one of its sides horizontal, be immersed in a liquid, find the total pressure it sustains.

11. The shape of the earth is that of an oblate spheroid: account for this on the hypothesis that it was originally fluid.

12. With what dynamical force will a piece of limestone (sp. gr.=2.68) commence its descent in water if let fall from rest.

*13. If a and b denote the parallel faces of a trapezium, and h the perpendicular distance between them, prove that the distance of its centre of gravity from a is equal to $\frac{h}{3} \times \frac{2b + a}{a + b}$

*14. The diameter of a screw-press is 10 feet, the interval of the threads is 1 inch, the diameter of the screw is 9 inches, and the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{3}$; what effort can a press of this kind exert by the application of a force of 10 lbs?

*15. A weight P, after falling freely through h feet, begins to pull up a heavier body Q, by means of a cord passing over a pulley, as in Atwood's Machine; find the height through which it will lift it.

*16. Two bodies of given masses, moving with given velocities on given right lines that intersect, come into collision; find the velocity and path of either afterwards.

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* *Extra questions.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS—MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Describe such methods as you are acquainted with for determining the longitude of a place on the Earth; stating the corrections that must be applied to the observations.

2. Define Parallax. Show that the sine of the Horizontal Parallax is equal to $\frac{r}{R}$; r being the radius of the Earth and R the distance of the celestial body.

3. Explain the cause of a solar eclipse, and show when it will be Annular, Partial, or Total.

4. Investigate a method for determining the distance of Jupiter from the Sun.

5. State and prove the principle of Hadley's Sextant, and describe the instrument.

6. Define the centre of a lens and find it.

7. If D be the distance of th focus of a pencil of incident rays from a plane transparent surface, and μ the index of refraction; find distance of focus of refracted pencil.

8. Find the magnifying power of a convex lens of a given focal length, the distance of distinct vision being given.

9. If three forces meeting in a point, equilibrate each other, the sum of their moments, with respect to any point, is equal to zero.

10. If a waggon weighing 2 tons, 14 cwt., rest upon an incline of 1 in 27; find the pressure upon the road.

11. The spaces described in successive seconds by a body falling freely in vacuo are proportional to the series of odd numbers.

12. The earth's equatorial radius being 20,923,596 feet, and the number of seconds in a sidereal day, 86,164; the force of gravity being 32.088 ft. per second; show that the force of the earth's attraction is 289 times the centrifugal force at the equator.

13. The weight of 100 cubic inches of dry air at the temperature 60° F. and pressure 30 inches, is 31.0117 grs., the specific gravity of aqueous vapour is 0.622; hence show that the weight W (in grs.) of a volume V (in cub. inch.) of moist air is

$$W = \frac{5.375\ V}{460 + t}(p - 0.378 \times f)$$

14. Describe the mode of a lifting a ship over the bar of a river by means of the apparatus called the camel; and calculate the lifting force, assuming the numerical dimensions.

15. Describe the mode of action of the safety-tube.

16. If the volume of the receiver and leading-tube of an air pump, be equal to 3 times that of the pump calculate the number of strokes necessary to produce a rarefaction of $\frac{1}{100}$.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14TH :—2½ to 4 P.M.

FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. How would you magnetize a needle by the discharge of the Leyden jar.

2. Describe Matteucci's Spirals, and the method of using them to show the development of induction currents by the discharge of the Leyden jar.

3. Describe a method of showing that the intensity of the electricity upon a conductor varies with the extent of surface of the conductor.

4. By what means may the electrical state of the atmosphere be ascertained. Account for the phenomena of lightning, explaining what is meant by the *return stroke*.

5. Describe the Leyden jar, and explain its action fully.

a. If s be the total magnitude of the coating of a series of jars in a battery, e the charge of free electricity on a superficial unit of the coating connected with the machine, and m its ratio to the quantity which it decomposes on the opposite coating, prove that the total charge of the battery is approximately $\frac{se}{1-m^2}$.

6. Describe the condensing electroscope and explain the mode of using it.

7. Give an account of Symmer's two-fluid theory of electricity.

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the defining marks of the noun and show how the noun is thereby distinguished from the other parts of speech.

2. Explain the following distinctions in the classification of nouns :—proper and singular, proper and common; general and significant, singular and significant.

3. Give examples of (1) adjectives converted into nouns; (2) adverbs converted into nouns; (3) the equivalents of the noun in composition.

4. Mention the distinctions between the proper personal pronouns and the pronoun of the third person.

5. Explain the use of "this" and "that" as demonstrative adjectives and demonstrative pronouns.

6. Show the advantages in favour of the use of "that" as the proper restrictive pronoun.

7. Mention the principal adverbial substitutes for the demonstrative adjectives and some of the advantages of their employment in composition.

8. Give the original import of the prepositions,—"of," "to," "for," "from," "with," "in," "at."

9. Enumerate the conjunctions designated, subordinating.

10. Which are the relative adverbs that are employed as subordinating conjunctions of time?

11. What is the effect of the use of such words as "poet," "author," &c., for both sexes and of the use of the corresponding feminine derivatives?

12. How is the employment of different words to express gender accounted for?

13. Give the different forms of termination that express gender, and mention some of their mixed applications.

14. Mention the principal nouns that form their plurals by obsolete modes of inflection—that have two plurals with separate meanings—that are used only in the plural.

15. How is the plural of compound nouns generally formed?

16. To what classes of objects, principally, is the possessive inflection limited?

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LOGIC.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. How is the Genus to be determined in any particular case?

2. What divides the Genus? What constitutes the Species?

3. What are Co-ordinate species? Proximate and Remote genera?

4. What are Contradictory Attributes a priori and a posteriori?

5. Explain, with examples, the processes of Abstraction and Determination.

6. (1) Explain the nature of privative Conceptions.—(2) of Relative Conceptions.

7. Give an account of the common division of Judgments as to Relation.

8. Give the substance of what is said on the Distribution of terms in judgments.

9. State the old rules for conversion of propositions, and give examples in each rule.

10. Show how a judgment is interpreted according to its Extension and Comprehension.

11. State the distinction between Analytical and Synthetical Judgments.

12. Explain the subject of Opposition of Judgments, according to Thompson, and the Inferences from it.

13. Give an account of Immediate Inference, with examples of the different modes of Immediate Inference.

14. State the general Canon of mediate inference, and show by a particular example how it is applicable.

15. Give the number of valid syllogisms according to the old method.

16. Give concrete examples of the moods—Darapti, Camestres, Festino, Datisi, Baroko, Bokardo; and reduce them.

17. Give the grounds for rejecting the fourth figure as advanced by Thompson.

18. State the reasons given for the division of Syllogisms according to the Figures.

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17th:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—(MORALITY).

THIRD YEAR.

Examine ....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give Dr. H. Whewell's division of the human faculties; show its inadequacy; give another division more explicit and comprehensive.

2. (1) What is the signification of the terms, Conception, Facts, Truth? (2) Which are the principal general relations about which Truth and Error are concerned, and show how they are involved in our reasonings on scientific subjects.

3. Explain the terms, Laws of Nature, Theories, Rules (in the restricted sense.)

4. Explain the terms, Volition, Instinct, the Conception of Means to Ends, Motives, Operative principles, Express principles.

5. In the construction of a system of Morality, what are the materials, how acquired, how made communicable and practically applicable.

6. What is meant by the term Artificial wants?

7. How are the Affections classified?

8. Show how Morality is dependent upon Law and how Law is dependent upon Moral principles.

9. Distinguish between dependent and independent morality.

10. Which are the Elementary Mental desires?—and give the classification of rights founded thereon.

11. Besides the Elementary there are other Mental desires—enumerate and explain them.

12. What, according to Dr. H. Whewell, is the Supreme Rule of human action and give the process by which he deduces it.

13. Rights must be realities in human society—how do they become so?

14. What is the distinction between perfect obligation and imperfect obligation, perfect right and imperfect right; and what objection lies against the use of these phrases?

15. Show that rights generally cannot be resolved into tacit contract.

16. Give a succinct account of the different violations of rights of person and mention the conditions of allowable and of justifiable homicide.

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—PSYCHOLOGY.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examine.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give a short exposition of Aristotle's division of Speculative Philosophy, and his definition of Metaphysics.

2. Mention the different courses of speculative inquiry that resulted from the conception of Metaphysics, as *the science of Real Existence;* and give the definition of the science as it is now contemplated.

3. Explain the relation that subsists between Language and Thought.

4. Give the chief principle of distinction between Intuitions and Thoughts.

5. Distinguish between the *form* and the *matter* of consciousness in general.

6. Give the substance of the remarks on the complex nature of Sensitive Consciousness.

7. Give some account of the theory of *latent modifications of mind.*

8. Show that Imagination, Memory, and Hope are psychologically the same faculty.

9. By what criteria are the active powers distinguished from the sensitive affections and the intellectual faculties?

10. Show that the internal as well as the external intuitions have an objective phase.

11. State the theory of Moral consciousness as given in the corrected form.

12. Give the substance of the reasoning in disproof of the assertion that we are not directly conscious of mind or self, but only of its several modifications.

13. Give the principal characteristics of the phenomena of sleep, and show how they serve for the explanation of the phenomena of mesmerism, &c.

14. State and explain the three Laws of thought, and the three Forms of thought.

15. Explain the distinction between Formal Inconceivability and Material Inconceivability.

16. State the ordinary account of Abstraction and Generalisation, and mention the error involved in it.

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Explain the difference between solids, liquids and gases.

2. What do you understand by the laws of constant and multiple proportion?

3. In what respects does chemical combination differ from mixture?

4. Explain the naming of Oxides and Acids, with examples.

5. Describe the process indicated by the formula $Ca\ CO_3$ and $2\ HCl = Ca\ Cl_2$, H_2O and CO_2.

6. How is Oxygen made, and what are its leading properties.

7. State in what ways Hydrogen may be prepared, and describe one of them?

8. What is the formula of Nitric Acid, and how is it prepared?

9. In what does flame consist, and how can you show the structure of ordinary flame?

10. How is Coal Gas made, and how purified?

11. What is the most important compound of Silicon, and what its properties and uses in nature and the arts.

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ELEMENTARY BOTANY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe Parenchymatous and Prosenchymatous tissues, with examples.

2. Describe the various kinds of Vascular tissue, with their mode of formation and uses.

3. State the composition, mode of occurrence and uses of Chlorophyll, Raphides and Albumen, as found in the cells of plants.

4. What are vascular as distinguished from cellular plants?

5. Explain the normal structure and functions of the Root.

6. Explain the terms Internode, Rhizoma, Corm.

7. Explain the character and arrangement of the tissues in the Exogenous stem.

8. State the peculiarities of the stems of Acrogens and Endogens.

9. Explain fully the anatomy of the Leaf.

10. State the sources of the carbon of plants and the chemical changes involved in the production of mucilage and albumen.

11. What are the principal inorganic substances found in plants, and their uses to the plant?

12. Explain any two of the following terms:—(*a*) parasite, (*b*) thallus (*c*) phyllotaxis, (*d*) nucleus, (*e*) protoplasm.

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. By what characters may the lowest animals be distinguished from plants?

2. Describe the Cells of Blood, and Pigment Cells.

3. Describe the Muscular and Nervous tissues.

4. Describe the organs of support and voluntary motion in Vertebrata and Articulata.

5. Explain the primary subdivision of the animal kingdom into Provinces, giving the characters of one of them in full.

6. Explain the processes of digestion or respiration, with the organs employed.

7. Define homology and affinity, with examples.

8. What is a Species in zoology, as distinguished from a Genus on the one hand and a Variety on the other?

9. State the classes into which any of the Provinces of animals may be divided, and the grounds of the arrangement.

10. Characterize the *Porifera* and *Rhizopoda*, with examples.

11. *Describe fully *Cyanea* and *Actinia*.

12. *State the distinction between *Zoantharia* and *Alcyonaria*, and describe the kinds of corallum in the former.

13. *Explain fully Secretion and Ciliary motion.

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* *For competitors for the Jane Redpath Exhibition.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MINERALOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOLOGY (IN PART.)

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Characterize the Trimetric and Hexagonal systems of crystallization, with examples of the forms of each.

2. Explain Cleavage, Dimorphism, and Lamellar structure.

3. What physical characters may be used in determining Calcite and Quartz and their principal varieties.

4. Describe Graphite, Apatite, and Dolomite.

5. Describe Orthoclase, Pyroxene and Talc, and mention the rocks in which they occur.

6. By what characters can we distinguish Heavy Spar from Celestine, or Pyroxene from Hornblende.

7. Explain Metamorphism: mention some of the principal Metamorphic rocks.

8. In what ways may sediments be consolidated, and what are the causes of slaty and concretionary structures?

9. Explain the grounds on which the relative ages of rocks may be determined.

10. Explain Dip, Anticlinal, Unconformable, Fault.

11. Describe Conglomerate, Gneiss, Diorite and Syenite.

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18TH:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

FIRST YEAR.—ELEMENTARY AND ADVANCED COURSES.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

* 1. What difference is there between the English article and the French? Give the rule, and an example showing the different ways to translate the article *The* into French. Give examples.

† 2. When is the article to be used, and when is it to be left out? Give an example in each case.

3. Write the plural of the nouns: *chapeau, voix, bijou, sou, verrou, canal bal, gouvernail, ciel* and *œil*, and state the rules to form those plurals; and also

† *Petit-maître, chef-lieu, contre-coup*, and *avant-courreur*.

4. Write the feminine of the adjectives: *joli, âgé, actif, doux, pareil, ancien, flatteur, demandeur, bienfaiteur, empereur, serviteur, frais, malin, jumeau.*

Point out those adjectives which form their feminine irregularly; also † give the rule to write the feminine of the adjectives *demi* and *nu* and *feu*. Illustrate your answer by examples.

* 5. What are the numeral adjectives which take an *s* in the plural? Give examples. State the rule and give the exceptions.

When do the French make use of the *cardinal* number and the English of the ordinal? Give examples.

6. Where do you place the Personal pronouns governed by the Verb: (1) When they are of different persons: (2) When they are both in the third person. Give examples. Give also the exceptions, with examples.

7. When are the English *Adjective Demonstrative Pronouns* called in French Demonstrative Adjectives and when Demonstrative Pronouns? Give three *Demonstrative Adjectives* and three *Demonstrative Pronouns*. When is *ce* an *Adjective* and when a *Pronoun*?

* 8. What is the etymology of *on*? By what words is it translated into English? In what person and number must be the verb of which *on* is the subject? After what words does *on* require an *l* with an apostrophe for the sake of euphony?

9. When is *tout* an indefinite pronominal adjective? when an adjective? when an adverb? when a noun? Give an example of *tout* belonging to those different parts of speech? In what case does *tout* adverb vary? Give an example.

10. Are the Participle Present, the Preterite Definite and the Future, primitive or derivative tenses? If they are primitives what tenses do they form? if derivatives from what tenses are they formed and how?

11. Write the Preterite Definite, the Past Participle, and the Present of the Subjunctive of *être*, *parler*, *recevoir*, *pleuvoir*, *geler* and *falloir*.

12. Translate into French:—

Have you seen my favourite flower, the rose so fresh and so sweet? The English admirals were at all the balls of the nobility. The least excusable of all errors is that which is wilful. We have eighty men of war ready to sail, and we shall soon have two hundred. Prosperity gets us friends and adversity tries them. An upright magistrate and a brave officer are equally estimable—the former makes war against domestic enemies, the latter protects us against foreign enemies. No one is satisfied with his fortune, nor dissatisfied with his own wit. The torpedo benumbs the hand of him who touches it.

† Rainbows are formed by the reflection of the rays of the sun in the clouds. Are there any towels in the room? These are mere hearsay. Spain is proud of having produced the two Senecas. Nothing stops the Russian coachman—his driving is a steeple chase; ditch, hillock, overturned tree, he leaps over everything. There are striking examples of English generosity.

13. Translate into English:—

Porter une botte. Lorsqu'on a des personnes à faire parler en musique, il faut bien que pour la vraisemblance, on donne dans la berberie. En venir aux mains. Cette logique ne me revient point. Des mots rébarbatifs. L'habit le mieux assorti. Monseigneur, nous allons boire tous à la santé de votre grandeur. Françoise, est presque sur les dents. Ce maître d'armes vous tient bien au cœur.

14. Translate into English:—

C'est une chose, moi, où je ne consentirai point. Les alliances avec plus grand que soi sont sujettes toujours à de fâcheux inconvénients. Je ne veux point qu'un gendre puisse à ma fille reprocher ses parents, et qu'elle ait des enfants qui aient honte de m'appeler leur grand'maman. S'il fallait qu'elle me vînt visiter en équipage de grand'dame, et qu'elle manquât par mégarde à saluer quelqu'un du quartier, on ne manquerait pas aussitôt de dire cent sottises.

MOLIERE, le *Bourgeois-gentilhomme*, Acte. iii, sc. xii.

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* Questions with an * are intended for the Elementary division only.
Questions with an † are intended for the Advanced only.
Questions with no mark are intended for both divisions.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18TH:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR.—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner, ...P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Give a synopsis of the tragedy of Racine *Britannicus*.

2. Who are the principal characters of that piece? Describe each of them. In what character do we feel most interested? Name the characters which are contrasted with each other.

3. Translate into English:

Oui, Madame, à loisir vous pourrez (1) vous défendre:
César lui-même (2) ici consent de vous entendre.
Si son ordre au palais vous a fait retenir,
C'est peut-être à dessein de vous entretenir.
Quoiqu'il en soit, si j'ose expliquer ma pensée,
Ne vous souvenez (3) plus qu'il vous ait offensée (4).
Préparez-vous (3) plutôt à lui tendre les bras;
Défendez-vous, Madame, et ne l'accusez pas.
Vous voyez, c'est lui seul que la cour envisage (5).

RACINE, *Britannicus*.—Acte. IV, s. I.

4. Who speaks in the above piece, and to whom?

(1) In what tense is this verb? What is its infinitive?

(2) Explain the force of that word.

(3) What kind of verbs are *souvenez* and *préparez?* Why is the object before *souvenez* and why is it after *préparez*.

(4) Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

(5) What is the proper sense of *envisage?* In what sense is it used here?

5. When do you translate *this*, *that*, by *ceci*, *cela*; and when by *celui-ci*, *celui-là?* State the rule and give examples.

6. State the difference there is in French between the *Imperfect of the Indicative* and the *Past Definite*. Illustrate your answer by examples.

7. What difference is there between *promener* and *se promener*? Give examples.

8. When is the *Subjunctive* mood to be used? When do you use the *Present of the subjunctive?* When the *Imperfect?* Give examples.

9. Give the rule to write the Past Participle: 1 when it is used without any auxiliary; 2 when it is used with the auxiliary *to have*; 3 when it is used with the auxiliary *to be*; 4 when it is the past participle of a reflective verb; and 5 when it is the past participle of an impersonal verb. Give examples in each case.

10. Write the *Imperfect of the Indicative* and of the *Subjunctive* and the *Past Participle* of *se flatter*, *falloir*, *y avoir*, *traduire*, *paraître*, *s'agenouiller*, and *chérir*.

11. Translate into French:

Who occupies the ground floor? A widow with her daughter. Is my reputation at stake? No, but your fortune. Am I concerned in this? No, but your cousin is. Is it the same to you to study or to play? Have you just read the history of the Island of Corsica? Had you just arrived when I came in? Must I land on this island? Does your aunt allow you to take away this fruit? Yes, but she forbids us touching these melons. Why did your uncle wish that I should speak to the Colonel? Because he was afraid you would speak of Charles.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18TH :—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH,

SECOND YEAR.—ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY M.A., B.C.L.

1. Faites le résumé de la tragédie de Racine *Phèdre*.

2. A quel poète ancien Racine a-t-il emprunté ce sujet? Quels sont les passages les plus tragiques de cette pièce ?

3. Cette pièce réussit-elle lorsqu'elle fut donnée au public ? Racontez l'espèce de conspiration qui s'était formée contre Racine au sujet de cette pièce.

4. Quel était le caractére d'Hippolyte ? Celui d'Œnone ? Qui était Thésée ? Pourquoi Neptune avait-il fait la promesse à Thésée d'exaucer la première prière qu'il lui ferait ?

5. Traduisez en anglais :—

J'ai conçu pour mon crime une juste terreur :
J'ai pris la vie en haine, et ma flamme en horreur.
Je voulais en mourant prendre soin de ma gloire,
Et dérober au jour une flamme si noire.

6. Qui est-ce qui s'exprime ainsi? De quel crime est-il parlé ?

7. Traduisez en anglais :—

Madame avant que de partir,
J'ai cru de votre sort vous devoir avertir.
Mon père ne vit plus. Ma juste défiance
Présageait les raisons de sa trop longue absence.

8. Qui est-ce qui parle ci-dessus ? A qui parle-t-il ?

9. Ecrivez le féminin des adjectifs : *franc, ammoniac, oblong, pécheur, pêcheur, protecteur, demandeur, bailleur, paysan*, et *enchanteur*.

10. Ecrivez le pluriel des adjectifs : *illégal, amical, fatal, naval, pénal, libéral, musical, natal, théâtral*.

11. Faites connaître les huit temps qui se rapportent au présent, au passé et au futur. Dites ce que chacun de ces temps marque.

12. Comment procédez-vous dans les verbes qui se terminent en *eler* et *eter*, quand les consonnes *l* et *t* précèdent un *e* muet? Citez des exemples. Donnez des exceptions.

13. Ecrivez les temps primitifs des verbes *absoudre, courir, croire, croître, naître, acquérir* et *conclure*.

14. Traduisez en français :—

The only hope of our family now was that the report of our misfortune might be malicious or premature; but a letter from my agent in town soon came with a confirmation of every particular. The loss of fortune to myself alone would have been trifling; the only uneasiness I felt was for my family, who were to be humbled, without an education to render them callous to contempt. Near a fortnight had passed before I attempted to restrain their affliction; for premature consolation is but the remembrancer of sorrow. During this interval, my thoughts were employed on some future means of supporting them; and at last a small cure of fifteen pounds a year was offered me in a distant neighborhood, where I would still enjoy my principles without molestation. With this proposal I joyfully closed; having determined to increase my salary by managing a little farm.

GOLDSMITH, *Vicar of Wakefield.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18TH:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner, ...P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Faites le résumé de la tragédie de Racine *Mithridate*. Vers quelle époque Mithridate vécut-il? Quel était le général romain qui lui était opposé?

2. Faites connaître les personnages les plus remarquables de cette pièce, ainsi que les endroits les plus tragiques.

3. Traduisez en anglais :

> Commandez-moi, seigneur. Si j'ai quelque pouvoir,
> Mon choix est déjà fait, je ferai mon devoir :
> Avec le même zèle, avec la même audace
> Que je servais le père, et gardais cette place
> Et contre votre frère, et même contre vous,
> Après la mort du roi, je vous sers contre tous.
>
> RACINE, *Mithridate*.—Acte 1, s. 1.

4. Qui est-ce qui parle dans le morceau ci-dessus? A qui parle-t-il?

5. Expliquez la différence qu'il y a entre le participe présent et l'adjectif verbal, et citez des exemples.

6. Expliquez la règle sur l'accord du participe passé suivi immédiatement d'un infinitif et traduisez :

> That lady sings well, I have heard her sing.
> That song is pretty, I have heard it sung.

7. Expliquez pourquoi dans la phrase: Ils se sont *vus* et se sont *parlé*, le participe *vus* est variable et le participe *parlé* invariable.

8. Quelle différence y a t-il entre *plus tôt* et *plutôt ; de suite* et *tout de suite ; tout à coup* et *tout d'un coup ; parce que* et *par ce que ?*

9. Quand traduisez-vous l'adverbe anglais *more* par *plus*, et quand par *davantage*? Quelle différence y a-t-il entre *tomber à terre* et *tomber par terre ?*

10. Traduisez en français :

His departure only prepared the way for our own, which arrived a few days afterwards. The leaving a neighborhood in which we had enjoyed so many hours of tranquillity, was not without a tear, which scarce fortitude itself could suppress. Besides, a journey of seventy miles, to a family that had hitherto never been above ten from home, filled us with apprehension; and the cries of the poor, who followed us for some miles, contributed to increase it. The first day's journey brought us in safety within thirty miles of our future retreat; and we put up for the night at an obscure inn, in a village by the way.

GOLDSMITH—*Vicar of Wakefield.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18TH :—2 TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS.—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner,.....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Translate into English :

Die eherne Bildsäule eines vortrefflichen Künstlers schmolz durch die Hitze einer wüthenden Feuersbrunst in einen Klumpen. Dieser Klumpen kam einem andern Künstler in die Hände, und durch seine Geschicklichkeit verfertigte er eine neue Bildsäule daraus; von der erstern in dem, was sie vorstellte unterschieden, an Geschmack und Schönheit aber ihr gleich. Der Neid sah es und knirschte. Endlich besann er sich auf einen armseligen Trost: „der gute Mann würde dieses noch ganz erträgliche Stück auch nicht hervorgebracht haben, wenn ihm nicht die Materie der alten Bildsäule dabei zu Statten gekommen wäre."

2. Give the gender, meaning and Nominative Plural of Nacht, Auge, Bauer, Nation, Leuchter, Lamm, Kopf, Mühle, Nadel, Tochter, Baum, Blatt, Fuchs, Neffe, Segel, Arbeit, Garten, Jahr.

3. Give the Nominative and Accusative Singular of:—the grateful son; a great light; that green hedge; their poor, blind child; some heavy silk; no fine day.

4. *a*. What Nouns take the ending „e" in the Nominative Plural? *b*. When do Adjectives take „e" in the Nominative Plural? *c*. Which declinable words take always „e" in the Nominative Plural? *d*. When is the Plural termination „e" of Nouns accompanied by the softening of the radical vowel?

5. *a*. Give the three degrees of comparison in German of the following adjectives :—strong, hard, old, young, long, near, new, red, short. *b*. Form adjectives from the following nouns :—Glas, Blei, Stoff, Knochen, Alabaster, Wolle, Eisen, Stahl, Porzellan.

6. *a*. When is '*what*' translated by „was für ein", when by „was für" only? Give short examples. *b*. When do you translate the '*a*' in *a* hundred, *a* thousand? How do you render '*a* good *one*', 'the fine *one*', 'this *one*', '*one* man'; *one*, two, three. *c*. Write in full letters 623, 1055, 9748.

7. Explain the difference in meaning between nur (only) and erst (only); Wörter and Worte; Fluß and Strom; Volk and Leute; Obst and Frucht; klug (clever) and geschickt (clever); lang (adj.) and lange (adv.); wohnen (to live) and leben (to live); kennen (to know) and können (to know.)

8. *a*. Which Verbs are alike in the 1st and 3rd pers. Sing. of the Present Indicative? *b*. Which persons of the Present tense are alike in *all* Verbs? *c*. Give the Past Participle of ausgehen, geben, sein, kosten, schreiben, binden, wissen, reiten, fordern.

9. Translate into German :—He is very happy, everybody says it. Your father has come home this morning; I believe he has brought something for you. This merchant has lost his best ships. We have travelled through Germany for a whole month. This linen costs half a florin *a* yard. They have bought three pounds *of* tea. I have no time to speak. Will you stay here this time? I have nowhere seen *such* (so) fine, broad streets as here. My sisters like flowers very much. The teacher likes to praise the diligent boys. Old houses are often very high. They do not hear him. We do not know what they want.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18TH :—2 TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

THIRD YEAR.—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner, ... C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Translate into English :—(Fragment from „Des Fiſchers Haus" by G. Schwab.)

2. Decline :—this proud monarch—the severe (ſtrenge) trial—in the 4 cases, sing. and plur.

3. How are Proper Names of persons, countries and places declined, *a.* when used with the definite article, and *b.* when used without it? State rules and give examples. What proper names cannot be used without the article?

4. *a.* What difference is there in the declension of der, die, das, standing alone, according as they are used as determinative or as relative pronouns? *b.* When are welcher, welche, welches, pl. welche, used instead of etwas or einige? Give instances. *c.* How are 'that *which*', 'all *that*', much *that*' rendered in German?

5. Write down the different forms of the *possessive* pronouns corresponding to the English *mine*, *thine*, *his*, *hers*, *its*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*; giving the Nom. sing. and plural for the three genders.

6. Give the 3rd pers. sing. of all Tenses of the Indicative, interrogatively, of „ſich ausſetzen."

7. *a.* What is a dependent clause? How is the verb of the subject placed in such a sentence? *b.* In what sentences is the subject placed after the verb? Adduce examples in each case.

8. Sich freuen, ſich fürchten, ſich wundern, ſich ſehnen, ſich ärgern, ſich betrüben.—Give the meaning of the above Verbs, and state the cases and prepositions governed by them.

9. *a.* Parse, and convert into Present Infinitives, the following Forms of Verbs :—lieſ't vor, bog, trägſt, ſpann, gebeten, iſſeſt, ſtirbt, ſtanden, verbunden, nahmet, abgezogen, wandte, zerriſſet, geſchnitten, ſchien. *b.* Give the irregular forms of treffen, befehlen, denken, frieren, anfangen, gefallen, mögen, begreifen, helfen.

10. *a.* What adverbs are *irregular* in comparison? *b.* Mention some *compound* adverbs which are used to denote motion towards or from the speaker. *c.* How do you express in German :—in the first, second, third, fourth place, &c.?

11. Translate into German :—

The Britons, the Danes, and the Saxons (have) possessed England in olden times. There were many princes, counts, and other great lords in the capital, when the emperor *paid* (made) a visit to our king. I continued my way, because I did not know that you had stopped. The hunter had swum through the river, before his enemies could reach him. The sun rose and set seven times, and they still found no land. The officer promised his dying friend, to give his son a good education. I like best to follow the advice of him whose prudence I know so well. Those who employ their riches well, are wise and good men.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

HEBREW.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Give the rules for the Definite Article, and show the changes to which it is subject on account of the Gutturals, compensation for Dagesh, &c.

2. Write the personal pronouns in their absolute and fragmentary forms, and attach the latter to (ex. gr.) the noun קול.

3. Give a brief sketch of the history of the Hebrew language, showing *a*, its origin; *b*, its claims to be considered the primitive tongue; *c*, the various periods of its development; *d*, its chief characteristics; *e*, the various periods assigned for the origin of the vowel-point system; *f*, the nature of the Massorah, and its influence as a means of fixing the etymological value of words.

4. Give the rules for דגש, show when it is קל when חזק; how affected by the gutturals; how compensated.

5. Show when שוא is syllabical, when quiescent; give all the rules of both, with examples.

6. Describe the rhetorical and musical accents, their origin and uses, and explain מתג and its influence on syllabication.

7. Show the uses of פתח גנובה, מקף (Patach furtivum) and רפה.

8. Give the rules for קמץ, and show the influence of מקף and מתג on it.

9. What have you to say of the קרי וכתיב, their origin and value.

10. What is the distinctive termination of nouns plural masculine, also singular and plural feminine and the dual.

11. Render into Hebrew: The house and the man. My father and the father of the man are in the city. The good little queen will return (תשוב) to the house of her father and her mother. The daughters are my daughters and the sons my sons; and to my daughters what shall I do, or to their children. The tall man is in the house which is in the garden.

12. Translate into English.

האיש הטוב הארץ הטובה האיש הגדול נתן את הסוס הטוב אל
האשה הטובה· הגן אשר בעיר והבית אשר בגן· מנטריאל העיר
הגדולה במדינת קוויבק· אל העיר ועל הים· בת בתואל אנכי·
אני יוסף אחיכם:

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

HEBREW.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Give a literal translation of Genesis II, 1 to 19.

2. Analyze fully, verses 1, 2 and 3 of Chapter III, in the same book.

3. Write the verb פקד in the *Niphal* form and in all tenses.

4. Add the pronominal suffixes to a feminine noun in the singular and plural numbers.

5. Write the irregular verb נתן in the Kal form.

6. Give some general rules respecting the changes masculine nouns undergo to form their construct cases singular.

7. Explain ו consecutive and conversive, and show the changes of punctuation to which it is subject.

8. How are the construct cases of nouns formed with an immutable vowel in the singular nominative? and give the rules for distinguishing the immutable vowels.

9. What are the characteristics of verbs פ guttural? and write e. g. the Kal form of the verb עמד.

10. Translate literally into Hebrew with proper vowel points: The Eternal created the world and the fulness thereof, the heavens and all their host above, the earth and all its productions (יצאצאיה), the sun and the moon, the stars and the planets, and man who was taken from the ground. The earth revolves (סובב) continually around the sun. When the sun is above the horizon, we have light; when beneath it, we have darkness. To the light was called day, and to the darkness was called night.

11. Translate into English—

למה ברא ה' את התבל הגדולה הזאת עם יצוריה הרבים אשר בה.
כי אל טוב ה' ולמען הרבות טובו וחסדו לברואיו לכן ברא יצורים טובים
ונחמדים ויצר את האדם והננו בתבונה:

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1868.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

CHALDEE.

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Show how Chaldaic words are formed from Hebrew by prothesis and epenthesis, by aphœresis and apocope; and give a list of the chief interchange of letters as given by Jetteles in his *Mebo Lashon Aramit*.

2. Give a brief historical sketch of the Chaldee language and the Targums.

3. Write with proper letters and vowel-points the following from the Targum of Onkelos, analyzing every noun, pronoun and definite article therein.
Ookreb levateh vaamar beba'oo riboni yemalell ke'an 'abdach pitgama kodam riboni velo yitkaf roogzoch be'abdach aray kefaro ken at. Riboni sheel yat abdohi lememar hait lichon abba σ acha.

4. Give the rules of the Definite article, and show the changes necessary when the noun ends in Aleph kamets.

5. Decline the noun *hakim* with the definite article in the singular and plural numbers.

6. Describe the uses of the *Heemantiv* letters, and show their application in particular to verbs.

HEBREW.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. Write out the irregular verb נגש in all tenses of the *Kal* form, in the preterite of *Niphal* and future of the Piel.

2. How do you form the construct cases of nouns having an immutable vowel in the absolute form? Give an example, and add the pronominal suffixes in both singular and plural numbers.

3. Give a literal translation of the 5th and 6th Psalms.

4. Write the future tenses of the verb למד in *Kal*, *Niphal*, *Piel* and *Hithpael* forms.

5. Render into Hebrew: The Lord hears the cry of the afflicted in the day of his trouble. He will receive his prayer, deliver his soul, and in his mercy, cause all the enemies of his servant to depart from him; for God, the merciful God, reproves not in his anger. Shall not then every soul acknowledge him?

6. Translate into English, the following paraphrase:—

אדון על כל נברא אדון עלינו
כמה נורא שמך על כל הארץ
כי אליך ההוד ויפרץ פרץ
על השמים מול מראה עינינו:

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 12TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—HOMER.—ILIAD, BOOK VIII.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Ἔνθ' οὔτ' Ἰδομενεὺς τλῆ μίμνειν, οὔτ' Ἀγαμέμνων,
οὔτε δύ' Αἴαντες μενέτην, θεράποντες Ἄρηος·
Νέστωρ δ' οἷος ἔμιμνε Γερήνιος, οὖρος Ἀχαιῶν,
οὔτι ἑκών, ἀλλ' ἵππος ἐτείρετο· τὸν βάλεν ἰῷ
δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἑλένης πόσις ἠϋκόμοιο,
ἄκρην κὰκ κορυφήν, ὄθι τε πρῶται τρίχες ἵππων
κρανίῳ ἐμπεφύασι, μάλιστα δὲ καίριόν ἐστιν.
ἀλγήσας δ' ἀνέπαλτο, βέλος δ' εἰς ἐγκέφαλον δῦ·
σὺν δ' ἵππους ἐτάραξε, κυλινδόμενος περὶ χαλκῷ.
ὄφρ' ὁ γέρων ἵπποιο παρηρίας ἀπέταμνεν
φασγάνῳ ἀΐσσων, τόφρ' Ἕκτορος ὠκέες ἵπποι
ἦλθον ἀν' ἰωχμόν, θρασὺν ἡνίοχον φορέοντες,
Ἕκτορα. καί νύ κεν ἔνθ' ὁ γέρων ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὄλεσσεν,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόησε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
σμερδαλέον δ' ἐβόησεν, ἐποτρύνων Ὀδυσῆα·
Διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν' Ὀδυσσεῦ,
πῆ φεύγεις, μετὰ νῶτα βαλών, κακὸς ὥς ἐν ὁμίλῳ;
μήτις τοι φεύγοντι μεταφρένῳ ἐν δόρυ πήξῃ·
ἀλλὰ μέν', ὄφρα γέροντος ἀπώσομεν ἀγριον ἄνδρα.

(B) Ἕκτορος ἀντικρύ, βαλέειν δέ έ ἴετο θυμός.
ἀλλ' ὄγε καὶ τόθ' ἅμαρτε· παρέσφηλεν γὰρ Ἀπόλλων·
ἀλλ' Ἀρχεπτόλεμον, θρασὺν Ἕκτορος ἡνιοχῆα,
ἱέμενον πόλεμόνδε, βάλε στῆθος παρὰ μαζόν·
ἤριπε δ' ἐξ ὀχέων, ὑπερώησαν δέ οἱ ἵπποι
ὠκύποδες· τοῦ δ' αὖθι λύθη ψυχή τε μένος τε.
Ἕκτορα δ' αἰνὸν ἄχος πύκασε φρένας ἡνιόχοιο·
τὸν μὲν ἔπειτ' εἴασε, καὶ ἀχνύμενός περ ἑταίρου·
Κεβριόνην δ' ἐκέλευσεν ἀδελφεὸν ἐγγὺς ἐόντα,
ἵππων ἡνί ἑλεῖν· ὁ δ' ἀρ' οὐκ ἀπίθησεν ἀκούσας.'
αὐτὸς δ' ἐκ δίφροιο χαμαὶ θόρε παμφανόωντος,
σμερδαλέα ἰάχων· ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρί·
βῆ δ' ἰθὺς Τεύκρου, βαλέειν δέ ἑ θυμὸς ἀνώγει.
ἤτοι ὁ μὲν φαρέτρης ἐξείλετο πικρὸν ὀϊστόν,
θῆκε δ' ἐπὶ νευρῇ· τὸν δ' αὖ κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ
αἰερίοντα, παρ' ὦμον, ὅθι κληῖς ἀποέργει

αὐχένα τε στῆθός τε, μάλιστα δὲ καίριόν ἐστιν,
τῇ ῥ' ἐπὶ οἱ μεμαῶτα βάλεν λίθῳ ὀκριόεντι·
ῥῆξε δέ οἱ νευρήν· νάρκησε δὲ χεὶρ ἐπὶ καρπῷ·
στῆ δὲ γνὺξ ἐριπών, τόξον δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε χειρός.

(C) ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐν οὐρανῷ ἄστρα φαεινὴν ἀμφὶ σελήνην
φαίνετ' ἀριπρεπέα, ὅτε τ' ἔπλετο νήνεμος αἰθήρ·
[ἔκ τ' ἔφανεν πᾶσαι σκοπιαὶ καὶ πρώονες ἄκροι,
καὶ νάπαι· οὐρανόθεν δ' ἀρ' ὑπερῥάγη ἄσπετος αἰθήρ,]
πάντα δέ τ' εἰδεται ἄστρα· γέγηθε δέ τε φρένα ποιμήν·
τόσσα μεσηγὺ νεῶν ἠδὲ Ξάνθοιο ροάων,
Τρώων καιόντων, πυρὰ φαίνετο Ἰλιόθι πρό.
χίλι' ἀρ' ἐν πεδίῳ πυρὰ καίετο· πὰρ δὲ ἑκάστῳ
εἵατο πεντήκοντα, σέλα πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο.
ἵπποι δὲ κρῖ λευκὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι καὶ ὀλύρας,
ἑσταότες παρ' ὄχεσφιν, ἐὐθρονον Ἠῶ μίμνον.

2. Give the meaning and derivation of the following epithets used in this book :—*κροκόπεπλος, πολυδειράδος, τριτογένεια, τανηλεγέος, ἠπεδανός, δαιδάλεον, ἀπτοεπες, μεγακήτεϊ, πανομφαίῳ, ἀαπτοι.*

3. Give the etymology, with *cognate* words in Latin and English, of such as have them, of the following :—*ῥηγμῖνι, στιβαρόν, μύκον, ἐρίηρες, δέμας, ἀμύμων, νεβρόν, ἐλάφοιο, πόποι, ἀργῆτα.*

4. Parse the following verbs and give the Present Infin. of each :—*εἵατο, ἐπέμυξαν, πληγέντε, κάμετον, μάρπτησι, ἄξω, ᾔδεα, ἰέμενον, τέτυξο, καταπτήτην.*

5. Construe, and explain the syntax of the following :—(*a*) *εἰ δ' ἄγε πειρήσασθε.* (*b*) *εὖ νυ καὶ ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν ὅ τοι σθένος οὐκ ἐπιεικτόν.* (*c*) *Νέστορα ἐκ χειρῶν φύγον ἡνία σιγαλόεντα.* (*d*) *ὑμῖν πὰρ προτέροισι μελίφρονα πυρὸν ἔθηκεν ἢ ἐμοί.* (*e*) *σέθεν οὐκ ἀλεγίζω χωομένης.*

6. (*a*) Write down the Nom. Sing. and Plu. of :—*πόλιος, ἠοῦς, ναῦφι, φωτός, χροΐ, ἠέρα.* (*b*) Distinguish between :—*τὸ οὐδας, ὁ οὐδός,* and *ἡ οὐδός. οἷος* and *οἷος. δημὸν* and *δῆμον. εἰς, εἶς, εἷς,* and *εἶς.*

7. (*a*) Give an account of the Homeric dialect and turn the following into Attic :—*αὐγῆς, σέθεν, ναῦφι, τίπτε, μίγδα, ἐρέβευς, δάμεν, μέσφα, δόμεναι.* (*b*) Write down the proper designation and the scheme of the metre of the Iliad. (*c*) Scan the first six verses of extract (A) and point out any metrical peculiarities.

8. (*a*) Decline the following nouns and adjectives :—*κάλλος, πόλις, πολίτης, ὄρνις, πολύς.* (*b*) Write down the Comparative and Superlative of :—*σοφός, ἡδύς, κοῦφος.* (*c*) Write down the Future Infinitive, *active*, *passive* and *middle*, of :—*βλάπτω, τιμάω, ἀκούω, ἀρχω,* and accentuate them.

9. Give the general rules for the construction of Hypothetical sentences with *εἰ* and *ἄν.*

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 12TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—APPIAN.—ANNIBAÏCA.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English :—

(A) Ἀννίβας δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἱππεῦσιν ἀντέταξε τοὺς ἐλέφαντας, τῇ δὲ φάλαγγι τοὺς πεζούς· τοὺς δὲ ἱππέας ἐκέλευσεν ὀπίσω τῶν ἐλεφάντων ἀτρεμεῖν, ἕως αὐτός τι σημήνῃ. γενομένων δ' ἐν χερσὶ πάντων, οἱ μὲν Ῥωμαίων ἵπποι τοὺς ἐλέφαντας, οὐ φέροντες αὐτῶν οὔτε τὴν ὄψιν οὔτε τὴν ὀδμήν, ἔφευγον· οἱ δὲ πεζοί, καίπερ ὑπὸ τοῦ κρύους καὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀγρυπνίας τετρυμένοι τε καὶ μαλακιῶντες, ὅμως ὑπὸ τόλμης τοῖς θηρίοις ἐπεπήδων καὶ ἐτίτρωσκον αὐτά, καὶ τινῶν καὶ τὰ νεῦρα ὑπέκοπτον, καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς ἐνέκλινον ἤδη. θεασάμενος δ' ὁ Ἀννίβας ἐσήμηνε τὴν ἵππον κυκλοῦσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους. ἐσκεδασμένων δ' ἄρτι τῶν Ῥωμαϊκῶν ἱππέων διὰ τὰ θηρία, καὶ τῶν πεζῶν μόνων τε ὄντων καὶ κακοπαθούντων καὶ δεδιότων τὴν περικύκλωσιν, φυγὴ πανταχόθεν ἦν ἐς τὰ στρατόπεδα. καὶ ἀπώλλυντο οἱ μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων καταλαμβανόντων ἅτε πεζούς, οἱ δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ παραφέροντος· τοῦ γὰρ ἡλίου τὴν χιόνα τήξαντος ὁ ποταμὸς ἐρρύη μέγας, καὶ οὔτε στῆναι διὰ τὸ βάθος οὔτε νεῖν διὰ τὰ ὅπλα ἐδύναντο.

(B) ὁ δ' οὕπω μάχεσθαι κεκρικώς, ἀλλὰ τῷ ἀδελφῷ συνελθεῖν ἐπειγόμενος, ὑπεχώρει. καὶ νυκτὸς ἀναζεύξας περὶ ἕλη καὶ τέλματα καὶ ποταμὸν οὐκ εὔπορον ἠλᾶτο, μέχρι φανείσης ἡμέρας οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι καταλαβόντες αὐτοὺς διερριμμένους τε καὶ κεκμηκότας ὑπ' ἀγρυπνίας καὶ κόπου, πλείστους μὲν αὐτῶν ἅμα τοῖς ταξιάρχοις συντασσομένους ἔτι καὶ συνιόντας διέφθειραν, καὶ αὐτὸν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις Ἀσδρούβαν, πλείστους δ' αἰχμαλώτους ἔλαβον, καὶ μεγάλου δέους ἀπήλλαξαν τὴν Ἰταλίαν, ἀμάχου ἂν σφίσι τοῦ Ἀννίβου γενομένου, εἰ καὶ τήνδε τὴν στρατιὰν προσέλαβεν. θεὸς δέ μοι δοκεῖ τόδε Ῥωμαίοις ἀντιδοῦναι τῆς ἐπὶ Κάνναις ἀτυχίας, οὐ πόρρω τε ἐπ' ἐκείνῃ καὶ ἰσοστάσιόν πως ἐκείνῃ γενόμενον· στρατηγοί τε γὰρ οἱ ἑκατέρων ἀπώλοντο, καὶ στρατοῦ πλῆθος ἐγγυτάτω μάλιστα ἐπ' ἴσης, καὶ τὰ αἰχμάλωτα πολλὰ γενέσθαι καὶ τοῖσδε κἀκείνοις συνηνέχθη, στρατοπέδων τε καὶ παρασκευῆς τῆς ἀλλήλων δαψιλοῦς ἐκράτουν ἑκάτεροι. οὕτω παραλλὰξ ἡ πόλις εὐτυχιῶν καὶ συμφορῶν ἐπειρᾶτο. Κελτιβήρων υ' ὅσοι διέφυγον ἐκ τοῦ κακοῦ, οἱ μὲν ἐς τὰ οἰκεῖα οἱ δ' ἐς Ἀννίβαν ἐχώρουν.

(C) Λιμένες δ' εἰσὶ τοῖς Ταραντίνοις πρὸς βορρᾶν ἄνεμον ἐκ πελάγους ἐσπλέοντι διὰ ἰσθμοῦ, καὶ τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἀπέκλειον γεφύραις, ὧν τότε κρατοῦντες οἱ Ῥωμαίων φρουροὶ σφίσι μὲν ἐδέχοντο τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐκ θαλάσσης, Ταραντίνοις δ' ἐκώλυον ἐσκομίζεσθαι. ὅθεν ἠπόρουν ἀγορᾶς οἱ Ταραντῖνοι, ἕως ἐπελθὼν αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἀννίβας ἐδίδαξε λεωφόρον ὁδόν, ἣ διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως ἔφερεν ἀπὸ τῶν λιμένων ἐπὶ τὴν νότιον θάλασσαν, ὀρύξαντας, ἰσθμὸν ἕτερον ποιήσασθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν οὕτω πράξαντες εἶχόν τε ἀγοράν, καὶ τριήρεσι τοὺς Ῥωμαίων

φρουροὺς ναῦς οὐκ ἔχοντας ὑπὸ τὸ τεῖχος ἔβλαπτον, ὅτε μὴ χειμὼν εἴη μάλιστα, καὶ τὴν ἀγορὰν τὴν καταπλέουσαν ἐκείνοις ἀφῃροῦντο· οἱ δ' ἠπόρουν. καὶ νυκτὸς αὐτοῖς Θουρίων σῖτόν τε ναυσὶ πεμπόντων καὶ τριήρεις ἐς φυλακὴν τῶν νεῶν, οἱ Ταραντῖνοι καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτοῖς Λίβυες πυθόμενοι καὶ λοχήσαντες ἔλαβον αὐτῷ τε σίτῳ καὶ αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν ἁπάσας.

2. (*a*) Give the name and place of the battle alluded to in ext. (B), with a general account of the events which led to it and of the important results which followed from it. (*b*) Explain the geographical and topographical allusions of ext. (C), and give the true account of what Hannibal did.

3. Give the exact meaning and derivation of :—*πρόφασις, λάφυρα, εὐμαροῦς, ἡβηδόν, ὕπατος, δημοκόπου, λεωφόρον, εὐσταθῶς, ἕλη, τέλματα.*

4. Write short explanatory notes on the following extracts :—(*a*) *πρὸ τῶν εὐθυνῶν.* (*b*) *ἐπεψήφισεν.* (*c*) *καὶ τὰ νεῦρα τινῶν ὑπέκοπτον.* (*d*) *πύργους τε καὶ καταπέλτας ἐπάγων καὶ χελώνας.* (*e*) *τὰς πύλας ἐκ μηχανήματος ἀνέσπασαν * * ἐπικαθῆκαν.* What does Livy call it?

5. Construe the following extt., and explain their syntax :—(*a*) *ἔφασαν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ τι πεσεῖσθαι τῶνδε τῶν ἡμερῶν.* (*b*) *αὐτῶν ὡς ἀλλοτρίων ὅσον οὔπω γενησομένων κατεφρόνει.* (*c*) *ἀλλὰ καὶ γύναικα καὶ παιδία ἔπεμπον ἀχθοφορήσοντα τοῦ σίτου.* (*d*) *οἱ δὲ ὀλίγου αὐτὸν καὶ διέφθειραν.* (*e*) *οὐκ ἠξίουν ἐπὶ τοσαῖσδε συμφοραῖς ἄλλους τοσούσδε βλαβῆναι τὴν πόλιν.*

6. Analyse and parse the following verbs :—*συνεπλάκη, ἀπέφηνεν, ἀνηρήκει, διήρητο, ἀνεπήδων, ἠνώχλει, διερριμμένους, ἠλᾶτο, ἐσήλατο, ἐπανῆκτο, ἧστην, ἐδεδοίκει.*

7. Give the geographical position, with their Latin names, of :—*Ἰαπυγίαν, Αἰκανοῖς, Ἀργύριππα, Τυρρηνίας, Ταυρασία, Γάδειρα, Βρεντέσιον, Σήνας.* Give modern names where you can.

8. (*a*) Mark the quantity of the penult. in *πρόθυμος, κίνδυνος, διαβατός, ἀπιμεν, ἀποκρίνω, κεκρίκως, κέρατος, ἀκράτου.* (*b*) Distinguish between :—*αὕτη, αὐτή,* and *ἡ αὐτή. δοκεῖ* and *δόκει. εἶ* and *εἰ. εἰς* and *εἰς. ἀλλὰ* and *ἄλλα.*

8. (*a*) State the general rules for the accentuation of nouns and verbs. (*b*) Decline the following nouns, accentuating them :—*νόσος, πρᾶγμα, οἶκος, ἀδελφός.* (*c*) Accentuate the following verbs :—*ἀφικνειται, δυνησει, χρησθαι, οἰκουντας, διηλθον, ἐποίουν.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 12TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—SOPHOCLES.—ELECTRA.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner, ...REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) αὕτη γὰρ ἡ λόγοισι γενναία γυνὴ
φωνοῦσα τοιάδ' ἐξονειδίζει κακὰ,
ὦ δύσθεον μίσημα, σοὶ μόνῃ πατὴρ
τέθνηκεν; ἄλλος δ' οὐτις ἐν πένθει βροτῶν;
κακῶς ὄλοιο, μηδέ σ' ἐκ γόων ποτὲ
τῶν νῦν ἀπαλλάξειαν οἱ κάτω θεοί.
τάδ' ἐξυβρίζει· πλὴν ὅταν κλύῃ τινὸς
ἥξοντ' Ὀρέστην· τηνικαῦτα δ' ἐμμανὴς
βοᾷ παραστᾶσ', οὐ σύ μοι τῶνδ' αἰτία;
οὐ σὸν τόδ' ἐστὶ τοὔργον, ἢτις ἐκ χερῶν
κλέψασ' Ὀρέστην τῶν ἐμῶν ὑπεξέθου;
ἀλλ' ἴσθι τοι τίσουσά γ' ἀξίαν δίκην.
τοιαῦθ' ὑλακτεῖ, σὺν δ' ἐποτρύνει πέλας
ὁ κλεινὸς αὐτῇ ταὐτὰ νυμφίος παρὼν,
ὁ πάντ' ἀναλκις οὗτος, ἡ πᾶσα βλάβη,
ὁ σὺν γυναιξὶ τὰς μάχας ποιούμενος.
ἐγὼ δ' Ὀρέστην τῶνδε προσμένουσ' ἀεὶ
παυστῆρ' ἐφήξει ἡ τάλαιν' ἀπόλλυμαι.
μέλλων γὰρ ἀεὶ δρᾶν τι τὰς οὔσας τέ μου
καὶ τὰς ἀπούσας ἐλπίδας διέφθορεν.
ἐν οὖν τοιούτοις οὔτε σωφρονεῖν, φίλαι,
οὔτ' εὐσεβεῖν πάρεστιν· ἀλλ' ἐν τοι κακοῖς
πολλή 'στ' ἀνάγκη κἀπιτηδεύειν κακά.

(B) ΧΟ. πείθου. προνοίας οὐδὲν ἀνθρώποις ἔφυ
κέρδος λαβεῖν ἄμεινον οὐδὲ νοῦ σοφοῦ.
ΗΛ. ἀπροσδόκητον οὐδὲν εἴρηκας· καλῶς
ἤδη σ' ἀπορρίψουσαν ἀπηγγελλόμην.
ἀλλ' αὐτόχειρί μοι μόνῃ τε δραστέον
τοὔργον τόδ'· οὐ γὰρ δὴ κενόν γ' ἀφήσομεν.
ΧΡ. φεῦ·
εἶθ' ὤφελες τοιάδε τὴν γνώμην πατρὸς
θνήσκοντος εἶναι· πᾶν γὰρ ἂν κατειργάσω.
ΗΛ. ἀλλ' ἦν φύσιν γε, τὸν δὲ νοῦν ἥσσων τότε.
ΧΡ. ἀσκει τοιαύτη νοῦν δι' αἰῶνος μένειν.

ΗΛ. ὡς οὐχὶ συνδράσουσα νουθετεῖς τάδε.
ΧΡ. εἰκὸς γὰρ ἐγχειροῦντα καὶ πράσσειν κακῶς
ΗΛ. ζηλῶ σε τοῦ νοῦ, τῆς δὲ δειλίας στυγῶ.
ΧΡ. ἀνέξομαι κλύουσα χὤταν εὖ λέγῃς.
ΗΛ. ἀλλ' οὔ ποτ' ἐξ ἐμοῦ γε μὴ πάθῃς τόδε.
ΧΡ. μακρὸς τὸ κρῖναι ταῦτα χὠ λοιπὸς χρόνος.
ΗΛ. ἄπελθε. σοὶ γὰρ ὠφέλησις οὐκ ἐνι.
ΧΡ. ἔνεστιν· ἀλλὰ σοὶ μάθησις οὐ πάρα.
ΗΛ. ἐλθοῦσα μητρὶ ταῦτα πάντ' ἔξειπε σῇ.
ΧΡ. οὐδ' αὐ τοσοῦτον ἔχθος ἐχθαίρω σ' ἐγώ.
ΗΛ. ἀλλ' οὖν ἐπίστω γ' οἷ μ' ἀτιμίας ἄγεις.
ΧΡ. ἀτιμίας μὲν οὔ, προμηθίας δέ σου.
ΗΛ. τῷ σῷ δικαίῳ δῆτ' ἐπισπέσθαι με δεῖ;
ΧΡ. ὅταν γὰρ εὖ φρονῇς, τόθ' ἡγήσει σὺ νῷν.
ΗΛ. ἢ δεινὸν εὖ λέγουσαν ἐξαμαρτάνειν.
ΧΡ. εἴρηκας ὀρθῶς ᾧ σὺ πρόσκεισαι κακῷ.

(C) ΧΟ. εἰ μὴ 'γὼ παράφρων μάντις ἔφυν καὶ γνώμας
λειπομένα σοφᾶς,
εἶσιν ἁ πρόμαντις
Δίκα, δίκαια φερομένα χεροῖν κράτη·
μέτεισιν, ὦ τέκνον, οὐ μακροῦ χρόνου.
ὕπεστί μοι θράσος,
ἀδυπνόων κλύουσαν
ἀρτίως ὀνειράτων.
οὐ γάρ ποτ' ἀμναστεῖ γ' ὁ φύσας Ἕλλάνων ἀναξ,
οὐδ' ἁ παλαιὰ χαλκόπλακτος ἀμφάκης γένυς,
ἅ νιν κατέπεφνεν αἰσχίσταις ἐν αἰκίαις.
ἥξει καὶ πολύπους καὶ πολύχειρ ἁ δεινοῖς
κρυπτομένα λόχοις
χαλκόπους Ἐρινύς.
ἄλεκτρ' ἄνυμφα γὰρ ἐπέβα μιαιφόνων
γάμων ἀμιλλήμαθ' οἷσιν οὐ θέμις.
πρὸ τῶνδέ τοί μ' ἔχει,
μήποτε μήποθ' ἡμῖν
ἀψεγὲς πελᾶν τέρας
τοῖς δρῶσι καὶ συνδρῶσιν. ἦ τοι μαντεῖαι βροτῶν
οὐκ εἰσὶν ἐν δεινοῖς ὀνείροις οὐδ' ἐν θεσφάτοις,
εἰ μὴ τόδε φάσμα νυκτὸς εὖ κατασχήσει.
ὦ Πέλοπος ἁ πρόσθεν
πολύπονος ἱππεία,
ὡς ἔμολες αἰανῆ
τᾷδε γᾷ.
εὖτε γὰρ ὁ ποντισθεὶς
Μυρτίλος ἐκοιμάθη,
παγχρύσων ἐκ δίφρων

δυστάνοις αἰκίαις
πρόρριζος ἐκριφθεὶς,
οὔ τί πω
ἔλιπεν ἐκ τοῦδ' οἴκου
πολύπονος αἰκία.

2. (*a*) Write a sketch of the life of Sophocles. (*b*) Enumerate his extant dramas, and mention the leading features of his style. (*c*) Give an outline of the plot of the Electra.

3. Write explanatory notes on the following expressions and allusions:—1. *παντλάμων Νιόβα.* 2. *πλεῖν ὑφειμένῃ.* 3. *ἐμασχαλίσθη.* 4. *τῷ παλαμναίῳ.* 5. *τὸ κλεινὸν Ἑλλάδος πρόσχημ' ἀγῶνος.* 6. *πένταθλα.* 7. *δεξιὸν σειραῖον ἵππον.* 8. *ἀνακωχεύει.*

4. Explain severally the use of (1) the *Genitive* in:—(*a*) *οὔτε μητρὸς ἧσθα μᾶλλον ἢ κἀμοῦ φίλος.* (*b*) *ἐσχάτης ὁρῶ πυρᾶς βόστρυχον τετμημένον.* (*c*) *οἷπερ ἑστάλην ὁδοῦ.* (*d*) *ποῦ ποτ' εἰ φρενῶν;* (*e*) *τὸ τούτων μῖσος.* (*f*) *ἀνάριθμος θρήνων.* (2) of the *Accusative* in:—(*g*) *ὅσα τὸν δύστηνον θρηνῶ πατέρα.* (*h*) *ὁ πάντ' ἀναλκις οὗτος.* (*i*) *ἀρχὴν δ'ἄν, εἰ μὴ * * * τάδε χοὰς οὐκ ἄν ποθ' τῷδ' ἐπέστεφε.* (*j*) *τοσοῦτον ἔχθος ἐχθαίρω σ' ἐγώ.*

5. Give the different interpretations of the following and mention those you prefer, with your reasons:—(*a*) *γῆς ἰσόμοιρ' ἀήρ.* (*b*) *παντοίας φιλότητος ἀμειβόμεναι χάριν.* (*c*) *κρυπτᾷ ἀχέων ἐν ἠβᾳ ὄλβιος.* (*d*) *φάσματα δισσῶν ὀνείρων.* (*e*) *δρόμου ἰσώσας* (*τῇ φύσει*, vulg.) *τἀφέσει τὰ τέρματα.*

6. Explain the following forms of verbs:—*ἐφεῖτο, ᾔδη, λύει, καλεῖ, νῶ, πελᾶν, δρῴη, ἀπονοίατο, ἄραρεν.*

7. (*a*) Define *Crasis.* (*b*) Give the equivalents of:—*κἄν, χὠ, ἀγὼ, τἄν, ἀθρήνεις, κᾆτα.*

8. (*a*) Explain the force of *οὐ μή*, and state the difference in meaning when used with the *Fut. Ind.* and the *Aor. Subj.* (*b*) Distinguish between *ὅρα μὴ τιθῇς* and *ὅρα μὴ τίθῃς.* (*c*) Accentuate the following words and give their different meanings according to accentuation:—*οὐκουν, ἀγων, ἀλλα, ἐπι, νοσων, ἰδου, μενω.*

9. (*a*) *ἀλλ' ἐγγελῶσα φροῦδος.*—How do you explain this peculiarity of gender? (*b*) ΗΛ. *πεσούμεθ', εἰ χρή, πατρί τιμωρούμενοι.*—State the canon for this usage.

10. (*a*) Give the name and scheme of the metre of ext. (A). (*b*) Scan the first four vss. of (A).

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 12TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—{THUCYDIDES, BOOK II.
{AESCHYLUS, PROMETHEUS VINCTUS.

Examiners, ...{REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.
{REV. GEORGE WEIR, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) ἀρξομαι δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν προγόνων πρῶτον· δίκαιον γὰρ αὐτοῖς καὶ πρέπον δὲ ἅμα ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε τὴν τιμὴν ταύτην τῆς μνήμης δίδοσθαι. τὴν γὰρ χώραν ἀεὶ οἱ αὐτοὶ οἰκοῦντες διαδοχῇ τῶν ἐπιγιγνομένων μέχρι τοῦδε ἐλευθέραν δι' ἀρετὴν παρέδοσαν. καὶ ἐκεῖνοί τε ἄξιοι ἐπαίνου καὶ ἔτι μᾶλλον οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν· κτησάμενοι γὰρ πρὸς οἷς ἐδέξαντο ὅσην ἔχομεν ἀρχὴν οὐκ ἀπόνως ἡμῖν τοῖς νῦν προσκατέλιπον. τὰ δὲ πλείω αὐτῆς αὐτοὶ ἡμεῖς οἵδε οἱ νῦν ἔτι ὄντες μάλιστα ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ ἡλικίᾳ ἐπηυξήσαμεν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν τοῖς πᾶσι παρεσκευάσαμεν καὶ ἐς πόλεμον καὶ ἐς εἰρήνην αὐταρκεστάτην. ὧν ἐγὼ τὰ μὲν κατὰ πολέμους ἔργα, οἷς ἕκαστα ἐκτήθη, ἢ εἴ τι αὐτοὶ ἢ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν βάρβαρον ἢ Ἕλληνα πόλεμον ἐπιόντα προθύμως ἠμυνάμεθα, μακρηγορεῖν ἐν εἰδόσιν οὐ βουλόμενος ἐάσω· ἀπὸ δὲ οἵας τε ἐπιτηδεύσεως ἤλθομεν ἐπ' αὐτὰ καὶ μεθ' οἵας πολιτείας τρόπων ἐξ οἵων μεγάλα ἐγένετο, ταῦτα δηλώσας πρῶτον εἶμι καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν τῶνδε ἔπαινον, νομίζων ἐπί τε τῷ παρόντι οὐκ ἂν ἀπρεπῆ λεχθῆναι αὐτὰ καὶ τὸν πάντα ὅμιλον καὶ ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων ξύμφορον εἶναι αὐτῶν ἐπακοῦσαι.

(B) Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπειδὴ ἔτεμον τὸ πεδίον, παρῆλθον ἐς τὴν Πάραλον γῆν καλουμένην μέχρι Λαυρίου, οὗ τὰ ἀργύρεια μέταλλά ἐστιν Ἀθηναίοις. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἔτεμον ταύτην ᾗ πρὸς Πελοπόννησον ὁρᾷ, ἔπειτα δὲ τὴν πρὸς Εὔβοιάν τε καὶ Ἄνδρον τετραμμένην. Περικλῆς δὲ στρατηγὸς ὢν καὶ τότε περὶ μὲν τοῦ μὴ ἐπεξιέναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην εἶχεν ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν τῇ προτέρᾳ ἐσβολῇ· ἔτι δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ὄντων πρὶν ἐς τὴν παραλίαν γῆν ἐλθεῖν ἑκατὸν νεῶν ἐπίπλουν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ παρεσκευάζετο, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἑτοῖμα ἦν, ἀνήγετο. ἦγε δ' ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ὁπλίτας Ἀθηναίων τετρακισχιλίους καὶ ἱππέας τριακοσίους ἐν ναυσὶν ἱππαγωγοῖς πρῶτον τότε ἐκ τῶν παλαιῶν νεῶν ποιηθείσαις· ξυνεστρατεύοντο δὲ καὶ Χῖοι καὶ Λέσβιοι πεντήκοντα ναυσίν. ὅτε δὲ ἀνήγετο ἡ στρατιὰ αὕτη Ἀθηναίων, Πελοποννησίους κατέλιπον τῆς Ἀττικῆς ὄντας ἐν τῇ παραλίᾳ. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἔτεμον τῆς γῆς τὴν πολλὴν, καὶ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν προσβαλόντες ἐς ἐλπίδα μὲν ἦλθον τοῦ ἑλεῖν, οὐ μέντοι προεχώρησέ γε· ἀναγαγόμενοι δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἐπιδαύρου ἔτεμον τήν τε Τροιζηνίδα γῆν καὶ τὴν Ἁλιάδα καὶ τὴν Ἑρμιονίδα· ἔστι δὲ πάντα ταῦτα ἐπιθαλάσσια τῆς Πελοποννήσου. ἀραντες δὲ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀφίκοντο ἐς Πρασιὰς, τῆς Λακωνικῆς πόλισμα ἐπιθαλάσσιον, καὶ τῆς τε γῆς ἔτεμον καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ πόλισμα εἷλον καὶ ἐπόρθησαν.

2. Write explanatory notes on :—(1) *διαδοχῇ τῶν ἐπιγιγνομένων.* (2) *ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ ἡλικίᾳ.* (3) *ἀγῶσι καὶ θυσίαις διετησίοις.* (4) *ξενηλασίαις.* (5) *κάλλιστον ἔρανον αὐτῇ προϊέμενοι.* (6) *ἐκκλησίαν οὐκ ἐποίει.* (7) *φορμηδὸν ἀντὶ τοίχων τιθέντες.* (8) *θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα.* (9) *νουμηνίᾳ κατὰ σελήνην.* (10) *πρόξενον ἐποιήσαντο.*

3. Name the geographical positions of the places mentioned in ext. (B).

4. (*a*) *καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις μὲν πρὸς ταῖς αὐτοῦ ὑπαρχούσαις ἐξ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας τοῖς τἀκείνων ἑλομένοις ναῦς ἐπετάχθησαν ποιεῖσθαι κατὰ μέγεθος τῶν πόλεων, ὡς ἐς τὸν πάντα ἀριθμὸν πεντακοσίων νεῶν ἐσομένων, καὶ ἀργύριον ῥητὸν ἑτοιμάζειν, τά τ' ἄλλα ἡσυχάζοντας καὶ Ἀθηναίους δεχομένους μιᾷ νηὶ ἕως ἂν ταῦτα παρασκευασθῇ.* Translate ; point out the grammatical solecisms ; and give the emendations that have been suggested for their removal. (*b*) Explain the syntactical structure of the following extracts :—(1) *τῷ γὰρ πλήθει τῶν* Π. *οὐ βουλομένῳ ἦν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφίστασθαι.* (2) *ἐμπείρους δὲ ἔχοντες τοὺς διώκοντας τοῦ μὴ ἐκφεύγειν, ὥστε διεθείροντο πολλοί.*

*5. Translate :—

(C) ΩΚ. *ὁρῶ, Προμηθεῦ, καὶ παραινέσαι γέ σοι*
θέλω τὰ λῷστα, καίπερ ὄντι ποικίλῳ.
γιγνωσκε σαυτὸν καὶ μεθάρμοσαι τρόπους
νέους· νέος γὰρ καὶ τύραννος ἐν θεοῖς.
εἰ δ' ὧδε τραχεῖς καὶ τεθηγμένους λόγους
ῥίψεις, τάχ' ἄν σου καὶ μακρὰν ἀνωτέρω
θακῶν κλυοι Ζεὺς, ὥστε σοι τὸν νῦν ὄχλον
παρόντα μόχθων παιδιὰν εἶναι δοκεῖν.
ἀλλ', ὦ ταλαίπωρ', ἃς ἔχεις ὀργὰς ἄφες,
ζήτει δὲ τῶνδε πημάτων ἀπαλλαγάς.
ἀρχαῖ' ἴσως σοι φαίνομαι λέγειν τάδε·
τοιαῦτα μέντοι τῆς ἀγαν ὑψηγόρου
γλώσσης, Προμηθεῦ, ταπίχειρα γίγνεται.
σὺ δ' οὐδέπω ταπεινὸς οὐδ' εἴκεις κακοῖς,
πρὸς τοῖς παροῦσι δ' ἄλλα προσλαβεῖν θέλεις.
οὐκουν ἐμοιγε χρώμενος διδασκάλῳ
πρὸς κέντρα κῶλον ἐκτενεῖς, ὁρῶν ὅτι
τραχὺς μόναρχος οὐδ' ὑπεύθυνος κρατεῖ.
καὶ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν εἶμι καὶ πειράσομαι
ἐὰν δύνωμαι τῶνδέ σ' ἐκλῦσαι πόνων·
σὺ δ' ἡσύχαζε μηδ' ἄγαν λαβροστόμει.
ἢ οὐκ οἶσθ' ἀκριβῶς ὢν περισσόφρων ὅτι
γλώσσῃ ματαίᾳ ζημία προστρίβεται.

(D) ΧΟ. *ἡ σοφὸς ἡ σοφὸς ὃς*
πρῶτος ἐν γνώμᾳ τόδ' ἐβάστασε καὶ γλώσσᾳ διεμυθολόγησεν,
ὡς τὸ κηδεῦσαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀριστεύει μακρῷ,
καὶ μήτε τῶν πλούτῳ διαθρυπτομένων

μήτε τῶν γέννᾳ μεγαλυνομένων
ὄντα χερνήταν ἐραστεῦσαι γάμων,
μήποτε μήποτέ μ', ὦ
πότνιαι Μοῖραι λεχέων Διὸς εὐνάτειραν ἰδοισθε πέλουσαν·
μηδὲ πλαθείην γαμέτᾳ τινὶ τῶν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ.
ταρβῶ γὰρ ἀστεργάνορα παρθενίαν
εἰσορῶσ' Ἰοῦς μέγα δαπτομέναν
δυσπλάνοις Ἥρας ἀλατείαις πόνων.
ἐμοὶ δ' ὅτι μὲν ὁμαλὸς ὁ γάμος
οὐ δέδια, μηδὲ κρεισσόνων θεῶν
ἔρως ἄφυκτον ὄμμα προσδράκοι με.
ἀπόλεμιστος ὅδε γ' ὁ πόλεμος, ἄπορα πόριμος,
οὐδ' ἔχω τὶς ἂν γενοίμαν
τὰν Διὸς γὰρ οὐχ ὁρῶ
μῆτιν ὅπα φύγοιμ' ἄν.

*6. Mark the scanning in the first five lines of extract (C). Say (*a*) what metre is employed in the dialogue of Greek Tragedy, and give (*b*) a scale of the metre with the feet admissible.

*7. (*a*) What is the subject of the Choral Ode (D), and what suggested it? (*b*) What readings and renderings have been given of one word in the line beginning *θακῶν, κλύοι* Ζεὺς, κ.τ.λ.

*8. Analyse and parse, giving the principal parts of the verbs, and the stems, derivation, or composition of each word:—(1) *παραινέσαι*. (2) *λῳστα*. (3) *μεθάρμοσαι*, how is the part of the verb here determined? (4) *ταλαίπωρ'*. (5) *ἄφες*. (6) *ζήτει*, how does it differ from *ξητεῖ*? (7) *τἀπίχειρα*. (8) *εἶμι* distinguish as to stem and inflexion from *εἰμί*. (9) *περισσόφρων*. (10) *διαθρυπτομένων*. (11) *χερνήταν*. (12) *εὐνάτειραν*. (13) *πλαθείην*. (14) *ἀστεργάνορα*.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN.—CICERO.—SELECT LETTERS.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Peto a te, ne me putes oblivione tui rarius ad te scribere quam solebam, sed aut gravitate valetudinis, qua tamen iam paullum videor levari, aut quod absim ab urbe, ut qui ad te proficiscantur scire non possim. Qua re velim ita statutum habeas, me tui memoriam cum summa benevolentia tenere tuasque omnes res non minori mihi curae quam meas esse. Quod maiore in varietate versata est adhuc tua causa quam homines aut volebant aut opinabantur, mihi crede, non est pro malis temporum quod moleste feras. Necesse est enim aut armis urgeri rem publicam sempiternis aut his positis recreari aliquando aut funditus interire. Si arma valebunt, nec eos, a quibus reciperis, vereri debes nec eos, quos adivisti: si armis aut condicione positis aut defatigatione abiectis aut victoria detractis civitas respiraverit, et dignitate tua frui tibi et fortunis licebit: sin omnino interierint omnia fueritque is exitus, quem vir prudentissimus, M. Antonius, iam tum timebat, quum tantum instare malorum suspicabatur, misera est illa quidem consolatio, tali praesertim civi et viro, sed tamen necessaria, nihil esse praecipue cuiquam dolendum in eo, quod accidat universis. Quae vis insit in his paucis verbis—plura enim committenda epistolae non erant—si attendes, quod facis, profecto etiam sine meis litteris intelliges te aliquid habere quod speres, nihil quod aut hoc aut aliquo rei publicae statu timeas, omnia si interierint, quum superstitem te esse rei publicae ne si liceat quidem velis, ferendam esse fortunam, praesertim quae absit a culpa. Sed haec hactenus. Tu velim scribas ad me quid agas et ubi futurus sis, ut aut quo scribam aut quo veniam scire possim.

(B) Etsi nihil habebam novi quod ad te scriberem magisque litteras tuas iam exspectare incipiebam vel te potius ipsum, tamen, quum Theophilus proficisceretur, non potui nihil ei litterarum dare. Cura igitur, ut quam primum venias: venies enim, mihi crede, exspectatus, neque solum nobis, id est, tuis, sed prorsus omnibus. Venit enim mihi in mentem subvereri interdum, ne te delectet tarda decessio. Quod si nullum haberes sensum nisi oculorum, prorsus tibi ignoscerem, si quosdam nolles videre, sed quum leviora non multo essent quae audirentur quam quae viderentur, suspicarer autem multum interesse rei familiaris tuae te quam primum venire, idque in omnes partes valeret, putavi ea de re te esse admonendum. Sed quoniam quid mihi placeret ostendi, reliqua tu pro tua prudentia considerabis. Me talem velim, quod ad tempus te exspectemus, certiorem facias.

(C) Quae gerantur accipies ex Pollione, qui omnibus negociis non interfuit solum, sed praefuit. Me in summo dolore, quem in tuis rebus capio, maxime scilicet consolatur spes, quod valde suspicor fore ut infringatur hominum improbitas et consiliis tuorum amicorum et ipsa die,

quae debilitat cogitationes et inimicorum et proditorum tuorum. Facile secundo loco me consolatur recordatio meorum temporum, quorum imaginem video in rebus tuis. Nam et si minore in re violatur tua dignitas quam mea adflicta est, tamen est tanta similitudo, ut sperem te mihi ignoscere, si ea non timuerim, quae ne tu quidem umquam timenda duxisti. Sed praesta te eum, qui mihi a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis es cognitus. Illustrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum iniuria. A me omnia summa in te studia officiaque exspecta; non fallam opinionem tuam.

2. Expand and translate the following :—

(1) M. Cicero Imp. s. d. M. Caelio Aed. Cur. (2) M. Tullius M. F. Cicero s. d. Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno Imp. (3) S. T E. Q. V. B. E.

3. Explain the use of the oblique cases, severally, in :—(*a*) Qui omnibus negociis non interfuit solum, sed praefuit. (*b*) Consulas rationibus meis. (*c*) Quoad ejus facere potueris. (*d*) Ego te, quod tibi veniet in mentem mea interesse, valde rogo. (*e*) Omnibus bonis prope perfunctam esse. (*f*) Deinde non habet id vitii res.

4. Give the meaning and etymology of the following words :—Negocia, clausula, sedulo, socerum, cadavera, codicillis, gymnasio, lectiunculis, creterrarum, essedariis, syngrapham.

5. Parse the following verbs and give their principal parts :—lautus, caveto, verebare, decesse, vererere, perrexi, parĕret, fefellerit, adamaris, aspernabere.

6. Write short explanatory notes on :—(1) libertos, procuratores, familiam. (2) Megalensibus. (3) patronos. (4) Academiae. (5) in Clytaemnestra aut in Equo Trojano. (6) manibus gypsatissimis.

7. Give the full forms ; construe ; and name the dates according to our computation of :—(1) A. d. III. Kal. Maias. (2) A. d. x. Kal. Jun. (3) A. d. v. Kal. intercalares priores. (4) A. u. c. 699.

8. Name the geographical situation of the following places and countries mentioned by Cicero :—Piraeum, Maleam, Epidaurus, Stabianum, Samarobriva.

9. State the difference in meaning between :—(*a*) tenĕris and tenēris ; parĕret and parēret ; lepŏris and lepōris. (*b*) libertus and libertinus ; adsidua and perpetua ; indies and quotidie ; hostis and inimicus ; bis terve and bis terque. (*c*) tueri and defendere ; accidere and contingere ; perdere and amittere ; usurpare and uti.

10. Name some of the Deponent Verbs that are construed with the Ablative, and explain the principle on which the usage is based.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1869.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.—LIVY.—BOOK XXI.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M. A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Itaque Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententia stetit pergere ire atque Italiam petere, advocata contione, varie militum versat animos castigando adhortandoque : mirari se, quinam pectora semper inpavida repens terror invaserit : per tot annos vincentes eos stipendia facere, neque ante Hispania excessisse quam omnes gentesque et terræ eæ quas duo diversa maria amplectantur, Carthaginiensium essent : indignatos deinde quod, quicunque Saguntum obsedissent, velut ob noxam sibi dedi postularet populus Romanus, Hiberum trajecisse ad delendum nomen Romanorum liberandumque orbem terrarum. Tum nemini visum id longum, cum ab occasu solis ad exortus intenderent iter : nunc postquam multo majorem partem itineris emensam cernant, Pyrenæum saltum inter ferocissimas gentes superatum, Rhodanum, tantum amnem, tot millibus Gallorum prohibentibus, domita etiam ipsius fluminis vi, trajectum, in conspectu Alpes habeant, quarum alterum latus Italiæ sit, in ipsis portis hostium fatigatos subsistere—quid Alpes aliud esse credentes quam montium altitudines? Fingerent altiores Pyrenæi jugis :—nullas profecto terras cælum contingere nec inexsuperabiles humano generi esse : Alpes quidem habitari, coli, gignere atque alere animantes : pervias paucis esse : et exercitibus—?

(B) Nunquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas, parendum atque imperandum, habilius fuit : itaque haud facile discerneres, utrum imperatori an exercitui carior esset : neque Hasdrubal alium quemquam præficere malle ubi quid fortiter ac strenue agendum esset, neque milites alio duce plus confidere aut audere. Plurimum audaciæ ad pericula capessenda, plurimum consilii inter ipsa pericula erat. Nullo labore aut corpus fatigari aut animus vinci poterat : caloris ac frigoris patientia par : cibi potionisque desiderio naturali non voluntate modus finitus. Vigiliarum somique nec die nec nocte discriminata tempora : id quod gerendis rebus superesset, quieti datum : ea neque molli strato neque silentio accersita : multi sæpe militari sagulo opertum, humi jacentem inter custodias stationesque militum conspexerunt. Vestitus nihil inter æquales excellens : arma atque equi conspiciebantur. Equitum peditumque idem longe primus erat : princeps in prælium ibat, ultimus conserto prælio excedebat. Has tantas viri virtutes ingentia vitia æquabant, inhumana crudelitas, perfidia plus quam Punica, nihil veri, nihil sancti, nullus deum metus, nullum jusjurandum, nulla religio. Cum hac indole virtutum atque vitiorum triennio sub Hasdrubale imperatore meruit, nulla re, quæ agenda videndaque magno futuro duci esset, prætermissa.

(C) Hæc sicut audita erant, rex M. Æmilio prætori, cujus Sicilia provincia erat, præscribit, monetque ut Lilybæum firmo teneret præsidio. Extemplo et circa prætorem ad civitates missi legati tribunique : suos ad curam custodiæ intenderent ; ante omnia Lilybæum teneri ; ad paratum belli edicto proposito, ut socii navales decem dierum cocta cibaria ad

naves deferrent, et ubi signum datum esset, ne quis moram conscendendi faceret, perque omnem oram qui ex speculis prospicerent adventantem hostium classem. Simul itaque, quamquam de industria morati cursum navium erant Carthaginienses, ut ante lucem accederent Lilybæum, præsensum tamen est, quia et luna pernox erat, et sublatis armamentis veniebant, extemplo signum datum e speculis, et in oppido ad arma conclamatum est et in naves conscensum. Pars militum in muris portarumque in stationibus, pars in navibus erant. Et Carthaginienses, quia rem fore haud cum imparatis cernebant, usque ad lucem portu se abstinuerunt, demendis armamentis eo tempore aptandaque ad pugnam classe assumpto. Ubi inluxit, recipere classem in altum, ut spatium pugnæ esset, exitumque liberum e portu naves hostium haberent. Nec Romani detrectavere pugnam et memoria circa ea ipsa loca gestarum rerum freti et militum multitudine ac virtute.

2. Translate the following extracts and explain their grammatical construction :—(*a*) Quamquam, etsi priore fœdere staretur, satis cautum erat Saguntinis, sociis utrorumque exceptis. (*b*) Velut aquus judex unde jus stabat ei victoriam dedit. (*c*) Perversis rupibus juxta invia ac devia adsueti decurrunt. (*d*) Miles alacer animis corporibusque. (*e*) Profectus adversa ripa Rhodani. (*f*) Et quibusdam volentibus novas res fore.

3. Write short explanatory notes on the following military terms :—(1) stativa castra. (2) rupem munire. (3) custodiæ. (4) stationes. (5) vigiliæ. (6) turris mobilis. (7) quartis castris. (8) suo justo equitatu.

4. (*a*) State the geographical position and give the modern names of :—Augusta Taurinorum, Hiera, Ariminum, Isara, Gades, Messana, Mutina Ruscino, Placentia, Hercules Columnae, Aegates Iusulae, Cremonis jugum. (*b*) Give the relative position of the four principal passes of the Alps :—by which of these did Hannibal cross into Italy ?

5. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words found in this book :—pedetentim, cæmenta, libatis, infestum, instratis, furtim, lustrata, quinquiremes, examen, mancipia, semestri, stipendium.

6. State the difference in meaning between :—(*a*) agmen, exercitus, acies ; vectigalis, stipendarius ; campus, ager ; vires, robur ; tumultus, bellum ; ripa, ora, littus ; ornatam, armatam ; sublatis, demendis armamentis ; disjecti, dejectam ; (*b*) referre, deferre ad senatum ; gratias habere, agere, referre ; tempus amittere, perdere ; (*c*) omnis, totus, cunctus, universus ; num, an, ne.

7. (*a*) *Duabus partibus* :—how are fractions expressed in Latin. (*b*) *Nummis aureis* :—Explain. Give the value of the *as*, *sestertius*, and *denarius*.

8. (*a*) Mark the quantity of the penultimate in the following :—*Maritimus*, *vetitus*, *progredi*, *statuerimus*, *velimus*, *possumus*. (*b*) of the final vowel of *interea*, *bene*, *hodie*, and *cito*. (*c*) Distinguish between sēdes and sĕdes ; dūcis and dŭcis ; rēgis and rĕgis ; vōces and vŏces.

9. (*a*) Give a list of Latin verbs governing the Dative case ; also of those governing the Ablative.

(*b*) Translate into Latin, with different constructions, "when his work was over he returned home to supper."

McGILL COLLEGE MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.—TERENCE.—ADELPHI.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—.

(A) Scio : istuc ibam. multa in homine, Demea,
Signa insunt, ex quibus coniectura facile fit,
Duo quom idem faciunt, saepe ut possis dicere
'Hoc licet impune facere huic, illi non licet',
Non quo dissimilis res sit, sed quo is qui facit.
Quae ego inesse in illis uideo, ut confidam fore
Ita ut uolumus. uideo eos sapere, intellegere, in loco
Vereri, inter se amare : scires liberum
Ingenium atque animum. quo uis illos tu die
Redducas. at enim metuas, ne ab re sint tamen
Omissiores paulo. o noster Demea,
Ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius :
Solum unum hoc uitium fert senectus hominibus :
Attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, quam sat est :
Quod illos sat aetas acuet. DE. Ne nimium modo
Bonae tuae istae nos rationes, Micio,
Et tuos iste animus aequos subuortat. MI. Tace :
Non fiet. mitte iam istaec ; da te hodie mihi :
Exporge frontem. DE. Scilicet ita tempus fert,
Faciundumst : ceterum rus cras cum filio
Cum primo luci ibo hinc. MI. De nocte censeo :
Hodie modo hilarum fac te. DE. Et istam psaltriam
Vna illuc mecum hinc abstraham. MI. Pugnaueris.
Eo pacto prorsum illi adligaris filium.
Modo facito ut illam serues. DE. Ego istuc uidero
Atque ibi fauillae plena, fumi ac pollinis
Coquendo sit faxo et molendo : praetar haec
Meridie ipso faciam ut stipulam colligat ;
Tam excoctam reddam atque atram quam carbost.

(B) SY. Factumst quod iussisti, Demea.
DE. Frugi homo's. ergo edepol hodie mea quidem sententia
Iudico Syrum fieri esse aequom liberum. MI. Istunc liberum ?
Quod nam ob factum ? DE. Multa. SY. O noster Demea, edepol uir
bonu's :
Ego istos uobis usque a pueris curaui ambos sedulo ;
Docui, monui, bene praecepi semper quae potui omnia.
DE. Res apparet ; et quidem porro haec, obsonare cum fide,
Scortum adducere, adparare de die conuiuium ;
Non mediocris hominis haec sunt officia. SY. O lepidum caput.

DE. Postremo hodie in psaltria hac emunda hic adiutor fuit,
Hic curauit : prodesse aequomst : alii meliores erunt :
Denique hic uolt fieri. MI. Vin tu hoc fieri ? AE. Cupio. MI. si quidem.
Tu uis, Syre, eho accede huc ad me : liber esto. SY. Bene facis :
Omnibus gratiam habeo, et seorsum tibi praeterea, Demea.
DE. Gaudeo. AE. Et ego. SY. Credo : utinam hoc perpetuom fiat gaudium,
Phrygiam ut uxorem meam una mecum uideam liberam.
DE. Optumam quidem mulierem. SY. Et quidem tuo nepoti huius filio
Hodie prima mammam dedit haec. DE. Hercle uero serio,
Siquidem prima dedit, haud dubiumst quin emitti aequom siet.
MI. Ob eam rem ? DE. Ob eam : postremo a me argentum quantist sumito.
SY. Di tibi, Demea, omnia omnes semper optata offerant.
MI. Syre, processisti hodie pulchre. DE. Siquidem porro, Micio,
Tu tuom officium facies, atque huic aliquid paulum prae manu
Dederis, unde utatur : reddet tibi cito. MI. Istoc uilius.
AE. Frugi homost. SY. Reddam hercle, da modo. AE. Age, pater. MI. Post consulam.
DE. Faciet. SY. O uir optume. AE. O pater mi festiuissume.

2. Explain the construction of :—(*a*) Ubi ad Dianæ veneris. (*b*) Clanculum patris quae alii faciunt. (*c*) Edormiscam hoc villi. (*d*) Discrucior animi. (*e*) Animo male est. (*f*) Cessatum usque adhuc est.

3. (*a*) Give examples of archaic forms of verbs used by Terence. (*b*) What peculiar constructions are found with the verbs *utor*, *fungor*, and *potior* ? (*c*) Write down the full forms of the following :—*sis*, *dis*, *produxe*, *gravere*, *exporge*, *sursum*.

4. Analyse and parse the following verbs :—siit, operiere, refrixerit, pepereris, consolere, reprensum, insuerit, cedo, nuptum, esto.

5. Give the exact meaning and etymology of the following words :—villi, mastigia, sedulo, pistrilla, bellissimum, cellam, clanculum, flagitium, colaphos, scrupulum, tuber, germane, infitias, decrepitam.

6. Point out the stems and the terminations of the following words :—ibi, ubi, alibi, humi militiæ, ruri. To what case do these words belong ?

7. Write critical and explanatory notes on :—(1) Obsonare cum fide. (2) Quod locitas foras : huic demus qui fruatur. (3) Non posteriores feram. (4) Pro re tollebas tua. (5) Rem ipsam putemus. (6) Restim ductans saltabis.

8. (*a*) Give the meanings of the Singular and Plural of :—*carcer*, *copia*, *rostrum*, *littera*, *sal*, *impedimentum*, *aedes*, *auxilium*. (*b*) Write down the Genitive Plural of :—*poema*, *bos*, *caro*, *lis*, *ordo*, *mas*. (*c*) Give the Comparative and Superlative of :—*nequam*, *frugi*, *intra*, *prope*, *ultra*, *diu*.

9. Distinguish between the use of the Gerund and the Gerundive, and give examples.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.—{TACITUS.—ANNALS, BOOK I.
{TERENCE.—ADELPHI.

Examiners..... {REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.
{REV. GEORGE WEIR, M.A.

*1. Translate:—

(A) Tum redire paulatim amor obsequii: omittunt portas, signa unum in locum principio seditionis congregata suas in sedes referunt. Drusus orto die et vocata concione, quanquam rudis dicendi, nobilitate ingenita incusat priora, probat præsentia; negat se terrore et minis vinci: flexos ad modestiam si videat, si supplices audiat, scripturum patri, ut placatus legionum preces exciperet. Orantibus, rursum idem Blæsus et L. Apronius eques Romanus e cohorte Drusi, Justusque Catonius primi ordinis centurio, ad Tiberium mittuntur. Certatum inde sententiis, cum alii operiendos legatos atque interim comitate permulcendum militem censerent, alii fortioribus remediis agendum: nihil in vulgo modicum; terrere, ni paveant; ubi pertimuerint, impune contemni; dum superstitio urgeat, adjiciendos ex duce metus sublatis seditionis auctoribus. Promptum ad asperiora ingenium Druso erat: vocatos Vibulenum et Percennium interfici jubet. Tradunt plerique intra tabernaculum ducis obrutos, alii corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentui. Tum, ut quisque præcipuus turbator, conquisiti; et pars, extra castra palantes, a centurionibus aut prætoriarum cohortium militibus cæsi; quosdam ipsi manipuli, documentum fidei, tradidere.

(B) Non hic mihi primus erga populum Romanum fidei et constantiæ dies. Ex quo a divo Augusto civitate donatus sum, amicos inimicosque ex vestris utilitatibus delegi, neque odio patriæ, (quippe proditores etiam iis quos anteponunt invisi sunt,) verum quia Romanis Germanisque idem conducere, et pacem quam bellum probabam. Ergo raptorem filiæ meæ, violatorem fœderis vestri, Arminium apud Varum, qui tum exercitui præsidebat, reum feci. Dilatus segnitia ducis, quia parum præsidii in legibus erat, ut me et Arminium et conscios vinciret flagitavi. Testis illa nox, mihi utinam potius novissima! Quæ secuta sunt, defleri magis quam defendi possunt. Ceterum et injeci catenas Arminio, et a factione ejus injectas perpessus sum. Atque ubi primum tui copia, vetera novis et quieta turbidis antehabeo; neque ob præmium, sed ut me perfidia exsolvam; simul genti Germanorum idoneus conciliator, si pœnitentiam quam perniciem maluerit. Pro juventa et errore filii veniam precor: filiam necessitate huc adductam fateor. Tuum erit consultare utrum prævaleat, quod ex Arminio concepit an quod ex me genita est.

*2. Convert from "se terrore et minis, &c., to exciperet," in extract (A) into the *Oratio directa* using the negative in the first clause.

*3. Convert from "ex quo a divo Augusto to reum feci," in extract (B) into the *Oratio obliqua* making it dependent on Segestes dixit.

*4. Account for the construction of the following words in the passages above:—(1) Redire, (2) Dicendi, (3) Druso, (4) Conquisiti, (5) Cæsi, (6) Tuum, (7) Prævaleat.

*5. Analyse and parse (1) Obsequii, (2) Omittant, (3) Supplices, (4) Opperiendos, (5) Pertimuerint, (6) Sublatis, (7) Perpessus sum, (8) Maluerint.

6. Translate:—

(C) Postquam poeta sensit scripturam suam
Ab iniquis obseruari et aduorsarios

Rapere in peiorem partem quam acturi sumus :
Indicio de sese ipse erit, uos iudices,
Laudin an uitio duci id factum oporteat.
Synapothnescontes Diphili comoediast :
Eam Commorientis Plautus fecit fabulam.
In Graeca adulescens est, qui lenoni eripit
Meretricem in prima fabula : eum Plautus locum
Reliquit integrum, eum hic locum sumpsit sibi
In Adelphos, uerbum de uerbo expressum extulit.
Eam nos acturi sumus nouam : pernoscite
Furtumne factum existumetis an locum
Reprensum, qui praeteritus neglegentiast.
(D) De. Pro Iuppiter, tu homo adigis me ad insaniam.
Non est flagitium facere haec adulescentulum ? Mi.
Ah,
Auscultà, ne me obtundas de hac re saepius.
Tuom filium dedisti adoptandum mihi :
Is meus est factus : siquid peccat, Demea,
Mihi peccat : ego illi maxumam partem feram.
Obsonat, potat, olet unguenta : de meo :
Amat : dabitur a me argentum, dum erit commodum.
Vbi non erit, fortasse excludetur foras.
Foris ecfregit : restituentur ; discidit
Vestem : resarcietur. et (dis gratia)
Est unde haec fiant, et adhuc non molesta sunt.
Postremo aut desine aut cedo quemuis arbitrum :
Te plura in hac re peccare ostendam. De. Ei mihi,
Pater esse disce ab illis, qui uere sciunt.
(E) Ct. Abs quiuis homine, quomst opus, beneficium accipere gaudeas :
Verum enim uero id demum iuuat, si quem aequomst facere is bene facit.
O frater frater, quid ego nunc te laudem ? satis certo scio :
Numquam ita magnifice quicquam dicam, id uirtus quin superet tua.
Itaque unam hanc rem me habere praeter alios praecipuam arbitror,
Fratrem homini nemini esse primarum artium magis principem.
Sy. O Ctesipho. Ct. O Syre, Aeschinus ubist ? Sy. Ellum, te expectat domi. Ct. Hem.
Sy. Quid est ? Ct. Quid sit ? illius opera, Syre, nunc uiuo : festiuom caput,
Qui ignominias sibi post putauit esse prae meo commodo,
Maledicta, famam, meum laborem et peccatum in se transtulit :
Nil potis supra. quid nam foris crepuit ? Sy. Mane, mane : ipse exit foras.

7. Point out peculiarities of construction, in Terence, with the verbs :— (1) utor (2) fungor, (3) potior, (4) dolet, (5) decet.

8. Define *synizesis*, giving instances of its occurrence (1) in the written forms of the Latin language ; and (2) in the pronunciation of words in the scansion of the verses of Terence ; and (3) in French words derived from the Latin.

9. Translate the following, with explanatory notes on the parts in Italics :—

Graeca Menandrv Acta *Ludis Feneralibvs* Lvcio Aemilio Pavlo Qvos *Fecere* Q. Fabivs Maxvmvs P. Cornelivs Africanvs. *Egere* L. Attilivs Praen. L. Ambivivs Tvrpio. *Modos Fecit* Flaccvs Clavdi *Tibiis Serranis*. Tota Facta Sexta M. Cornelio Cethego L. Gallo Cos.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL,

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 12TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

GREEK AND LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M. A.

(A) Translate into Greek:—

1. The soldiers admire the valour and beauty of the king.

2. He used to rejoice when those who managed well the affairs of the state were prosperous.

3. The Spartans of the olden time acquired the possessions of their neighbours.

4. To speak well of one's enemies is a praiseworthy thing.

5. The father and the mother loved the same child; the one gave him a horse and the other gold.

6. The rest of the soldiers marched forth and ravaged the whole country.

7. If such things were to happen in our time we should not be content to endure them.

8. Let no one deceive his parents, for it is not honorable so to do.

(B) Translate into Latin:—

1. If I shall hear that both you and your friends are miserable it will grieve me much.

2. Cicero, the consul, overcame Catiline and his companions, and on that account was greeted as father of his Country.

3. Capua, the chief city of Campania, was taken by Hannibal, general of the Carthaginians, in the second Punic War.

4. Homer is righty called the king of poets, and Demosthenes the prince of orators.

5. The envoys came to the general and informed him of their business, but he concealed from them his own opinion.

6. He left his helmet in his tent, and on entering the town he was struck on the head with a large stone and slain.

7. He was accustomed to watch over the interests of the good, but the bad he held in low esteem.

8. When news had come of the defeat of the enemy the consul returned to Rome, and pitched his camp three miles from the city.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1869.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH :—AFTERNON, 2 TO 4.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin :—

Meanwhile Publius Sylla, whom Cæsar at his departure had set ove the camp, having received information, came to the assistance of th, cohort with two legions, and on his arrival the Pompeians were easily repulsed. Indeed they could not brook the sight or the assault of our troops ; and when the first line was routed the rest turned their backs and retreated from their position. Sylla, however, recalled our soldiers, in the midst of the pursuit, lest they should follow them too far. Now many believe that, if he had chosen to pursue them vigorously, the war might have been finished on that day. His conduct, however, does not seem censurable ; for a lieutenant has one part, a commander-in-chief another: the one ought to do everything according to his orders, the other to act with freedom, looking to the main point. Sylla, having been left in the Camp by Cæsar, after having liberated his own soldiers, was content therewith, and determined not to fight a general action, lest he should seem to have taken upon himself the part of a commander-in-chief. The affair caused the Pompeians great difficulty as to their retreat. For, after advancing from an unfavourable position, they had halted on an eminence: in case they retreated down hill, they were afraid of our men pursing them from a higher position ; and not much time remained before the setting of the sun; for in the hope of finishing the business, they had protracted the matter until almost night. Accordingly, acting from necessity and on the spur of the moment, Pompey took possession of a hill, which was so far distant from our fort that a dart or missile could not reach it.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin :—

Cleobis and Bito were Argives by birth, and they had a fortune sufficient for their wants. Moreover, they were endowed with such bodily strength that they had both won prizes at the Games. This tale, in particular, is told of them. When the Argives were holding a festival in honour of the Goddess Hera, it was absolutely necessary that their mother should be taken to the temple in a car. Now the oxen did not return home from the field in time, and so the young men putting the yoke about their own necks, drew the car on which their mother was borne, and after they had drawn her five and thirty stadia they arrived at the temple. When they had performed this exploit, and had been the observed of the whole assembled multitude, a most happy end was given to their life. And in their case the deity clearly showed, how much better a thing for man is death than life. For the men of Argos, who were standing around, extolled the strength of the youths, and the women of Argos extolled the mother, in that she had obtained such children; whilst the mother herself, overjoyed at the exploit and at the renown that attended it, stood forth before the image and prayed that the Goddess would bestow upon Cleobis and Bito the greatest blessing that could befall mortals. And after this prayer, when they had offered sacrifice and had partaken of the feast, the young men fell asleep in the temple and never again awoke, but met with such an end of life.

McGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 12TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiners..... { REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A. / REV. GEORGE WEIR, M.A.

Translate into Latin :—

(A) Posthumius was successful in his operations against the Æqui and the Volsci, who had revolted from the Romans ; but stained the victory with the blood of his son, whom he beheaded for having engaged with the enemy contrary to his orders. Camillus likewise vanquished the Falisci, and that not so much by the arms of his soldiers, as by his own personal integrity. But after so many and so great achievements, the Roman name was in danger of being effaced by the Gauls, who marched to the city with a hostile army and put the Romans to flight, at the first attack on the river Allia. Afterwards they took and burned the city, and besieged the Capitol, to which the flower of the Roman youth had retreated.

(B) I wish to mention to you an incident which gave me no slight consolation, in the hope that it may alleviate your sorrow. As I was sailing from Ægina towards Megara, on my return from Asia, I began to gaze upon the countries around me. Behind me was Ægina, in front was Megara ; on the right was the Piaræus, on the left Corinth—cities which at one time were most prosperous, and are now lying prostrate and in ruins before our eyes. Thus I began to reflect with myself : 'What ! are we insignificant mortals angry, if one of us dies, or is slain, though our lives are naturally short, while the corpses of so many states lie in ruins before us? Will you not restrain yourself, and remember that you were born mortal?' Believe me, by that reflection I was in no slight degree strengthened. Set that reflection, if you are so disposed, before your eyes. Recently, many illustrious men have at one season perished ; besides, a great eduction has been made in the Empire ; all the provinces have suffered from the storm : yet are you so violently excited if a loss has been sustained in the life of one little girl? who, had she not perished at this season, must nevertheless have died in a few years afterwards, since she was born a mortal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH :—AFTERNOON ,2 TO 4.

GENERAL PAPER.

Examiners..... { REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A. / REV. GEORGE WEIR, M.A.

I.

1. Give a brief account of the life of Æschylus, with dates. What complete trilogy among his plays do we possess?

2. Translate :—

"Post hunc personæ pallæque repertor honestæ
Æschylus, et modicis instravit pulpita tignis,
Et docuit magnumqne loqui nitique cothurno."

What other alterations did Æschylus introduce on the Attic stage?

3. Mention the Greek tragic and comic writers, introducing dates where you can.

4. What states successively held the supremacy in Greece?

5. Give the names of the leading Grecian colonies in Sicily and Southern Italy.

6. (*a*) Mention the principal dialects of Greek, and state where they were spoken. (*b*) What authors would you name as specimens of these dialectic peculiarities?

7. Notice the distinguishing characteristics in signification of the moods and tenses in Greek, and illustrate by examples.

II.

1. (*a*) Narrate the leading facts that have been handed down to us respecting the birth-place and the social position of Terence. (*b*) With what famous men was he intimate? What class of Greek literature, and what authors therein, did the Roman Dramatists mainly take as their models? (*c*) Explain the meaning of *fabulæ prætextatæ*, *palliatæ*, *mimi*, and *exodia*.

2. Give, with dates, the leading events in the life of Tacitus, enumerating his writings. State what portions of his works have been lost.

3. What period of time do the events recorded in the First Book of the Annals embrace, and in whose reign did they take place.

4. What peculiarities in Tacitus' style are illustrated by :—(*a*) Novercalia odia. (*b*) Cum occisus dictator Cæsar aliis pessimum, aliis pulcherrimum videretur. (*c*) Incedebat muliebre et miserabile agmen. (*d*) Quod Tiberio haud probatum seu cuncta Germanici in deterius trahenti,—sive—credebat.

5. (*a*) Illustrate the use of the Infinitive mood as a verbal substantive, and state in what cases it may be used. How are the other cases supplied? (*b*) In what Participles is the Latin verb deficient? With what class of verbs is the Perfect Participle found?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH :—MORNING 9 TO 12.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.—GIBBON AND HUME.

Examiner .....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M. A.

1. Give an account of the circumstances which led to the siege and fall of Constantinople.

2. What are some of the most distinguished names in the early French (Frank) dynasties?

3. Who put an end to the Roman dominion in Gaul? Who received from the Pope the title of most Christian King?

4. State the condition of the various countries and parties in Europe on the death of Charlemagne.

5. What was the influence of the Crusades on commerce, on civilization, on the establishment of government?

6. What is meant by the Saxon Heptarchy? Which kingdom of the heptarchy was first established?

7. Who was the last of the Saxon line that reigned in England? What title or designation was applied to him? What service did he render to the cause of the administration of justice?

8. What violent changes did William the Conqueror introduce into the jurisprudence of England? How far may we recognise the Norman as well as the Feudal element in his new fabric of English government?

9. Name the English sovereigns of the House of *Plantagenet*, and state the circumstances of its rise and termination.

10. Sketch briefly the events of the reign of Henry VIII. and trace their permanent effects on national history?

11. Name the four successors of Henry VIII. in chronological order, defining the claims of each to the English Throne.

12. The dates of James I. accession; Charles I. beheading; Charles II. restoration; and William III. settlement on the English throne.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

HISTORY.—HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. (*a*) Name and describe the two gulfs north of Central Greece. (*b*) Name the countries on the west of Central Greece. (*c*) Define the position of Eubœa. (*d*) Give the derivation and meaning of the names *Peloponnessus, Cyclades, Sporades.*

2. What was the age, and what the chief scenes, of Greek colonization?

3. What were the ties that tended to unite the various tribes of Hellas?

4. Name the three great land battles in which the Greeks nobly vindicated their independence against the Persians? Name their most celebrated sea-fights.

5. Trace the causes which led to the *Supremacy of Athens* before the Peloponnesian war, and name the leading men during that period.

6. State the direct and the indirect causes of the Peloponnesian War, and its effects upon Greece.

7. Name the Seven Kings of Rome, giving dates where you can, with a general account of their administration of affairs.

8. What were the duties and powers in the Republic of the *Consul, Dictator, Tribunus Plebis* and *Magister Equitum?*

9. Give a short account, with dates, of the following events:—(1) The invasion of Italy by the Gauls; (2) Establishment of the *Decemvirate.*

10. Give a history of the Second Punic War.

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B. A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 5TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN PROSE WRITERS.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Livy, XXI., chap. xxxi. (B) XXII., chap. xxxix.

2. Mention different readings, and write explanatory notes on:—Insulam pervenit. Isara Rhodanusque amnes. Ad Druentiam. Quartis castris. Occidente jam sidere vergiliarum.

3. Translate:—

(C) Tacitus, Annals II., chap. lxxiii. (D) Histories I., chapp. xxvii. and xxviii.

4. (*a*) Over what periods of time do the Annals and Histories of Tacitus respectively extend? (*b*) *Milliarium aureum*:—explain, with an account of the principal Roman roads in Italy. (*c*) Mention the leading characteristics of the Latinity of Tacitus. To what period of the language does he belong? What Latin authors were his contemporaries?

5. Translate:—

(E) Cicero, De Imp. Cn. Pomp., chap. iii. (F) De Officiis, I., xxxvi.

6. (*a*) Sketch the events that led to the delivery of the oration De Imp. Cn. Pomp. By what other title is it known, and why? (*b*) What was the character of Cicero's philosophy, and who were its chief adherents among the Greeks?

MONDAY, APRIL 5TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin :—

(A) This winter is famous for the embassy of C. Fabricius, who was sent by the Senate with two other consulars to propose an interchange of prisoners. The character and habits of Fabricius resembled those of Curius. He lived in frugal simplicity upon his own farm, and was honoured by his countrymen for his inflexible uprightness. He was somewhat younger than Curius, and seems to have been less rough in manners and more gentle in disposition. The stories are well known which tell how Pyrrhus practised upon his cupidity by offering him gold, and upon his fears by concealing an elephant behind the curtains of the royal tent, which, upon a given signal, waved its trunk over his head ; and how Fabricius calmly refused the bribe, and looked with unmoved eye upon the threatening monster. Pyrrhus, it is said, so admired the bearing of the Roman, that he wished him to enter his service like Cineas, an offer which, to a Roman ear, could convey nothing but insult. He refused to give up any Roman citizens whom he had taken, unless the Senate would make peace upon the terms proposed through Cineas : but he gave his prisoners leave to return home in the month of December, to partake in the joviality of the Saturnalia, if they would pledge their word of honour to return. His confidence was not misplaced. The prisoners used every effort to procure peace ; but the Senate remained firm, and ordered every man, under penalty of death, to return to Tarentum by the appointed day.

(B) Let us first contemplate the whole earth, situated in the centre of the universe, solid and spherical, and rounded like a globe by its own gravity, clothed with flowers, herbs, trees, fruits ; whose incredible profusion is diversified by an inexhaustible variety. Consider, too, the fountains' cool eternal flow, the rivers' crystal streams, the verdurous mantle of the banks, the grottoes' concave depths, the craggy steeps of the rocks, the beetling mountains' heights, and the vast immeasurable plains : consider, too, the latent veins of silver and gold, and the exhaustless store of marble. Then the prodigal varieties of the animal creation, whether tame or wild : the flight and song of birds ; the flocks that feed ; and the tribes that haunt the woods! And what shall I say of the race of man, the destined cultivator of the earth, who suffers it not to be embruted by the ferocity of savage beasts, nor to run riot in the waste of barren exuberance ; with whose creations the country, the isles, the shores glitter, adorned with mansions and cities? Now, if we could contemplate this fair scene with our eyes as we can with our minds, no one, after a survey of the whole earth, could doubt of a Divine Providence.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 TO 12.

LATIN POETS.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Persius, Sat. V., vss. 52-72. (B) VI., vss. 53-67.

2. Write explanatory notes on the following extracts illustrative of Roman life and character :—(*a*) Bulla succinctis Laribus donata pependit. (*b*) Hunc alea decoquit. (*c*) Quibus una Quiritem vertigo facit. (*d*) Oleum artocreasque popello largior.

3. Discuss, grammatically and critically, the following, and give different interpretations of such as have them :—(*a*) Fallere sollers.—(*b*) Non equidem hoc dubites. (*c*) Postquam sapere urbi cum pipere et palmis venit nostrum hoc maris expers. (*d*) Exossatus ager.

4. Translate :—

(C) Juvenal, Sat. X., vss. 147-167. (D) Horace, Satt., I.—Sat. x., vss 72-92.

5. Explain briefly the historical allusions of ext. (C).

6. (*a*) Give a comparative estimate of Horace and Juvenal as satirists. (*b*) What compositions in Greek poetry bear the closest resemblance to Roman satire? Mention any authors among the Greeks of this class of composition.

7. Translate :—

(E) Virgil, Aen. IV., vss. 450-473.

8. Discuss the leading characteristics of the style of the Aeneid, as to the language used and the mode of treatment of the subject.

MONDAY, APRIL 19TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Greek :—

After the fall of Athens, Sparta took upon herself the Hegemony ; but misused it so selfishly, that she was universally hated. Thebes could no long sustain the part of humiliating Sparta, and was at last exhausted in the war with the Phocians. The Spartans and the Phocians—the former because they had surprised the citadel of Thebes, the latter because they had tilled a piece of land belonging to the Delphian Apollo—had been sentenced to pay considerable sums of money. Both states however refused payment ; for the Amphictyonic Council had not much more authority than the old German Diet, which the German princes obeyed only so far as suited their inclination. The Phocians were then to be punished by the Thebans ; but by an egregious piece of violence—by desecrating and plundering the temple of Delphi—the former attained momentary superiority. This deed completes the ruin of Greece ; the sanctuary was desecrated, the god, so to speak, killed ; the last support of unity was thereby annihilated : reverence for that which in Greece had been as it were always the final arbiter—its monarchical principle—was displaced, insulted, and trodden under foot.

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B. A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21ST :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK PROSE WRITERS.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Aeschines, Adv. Ctesiphontem, §§ 18–20, inclusive.

(B) Demosthenes, De Corona, §§ 385–86.

2. Write explanatory notes on the following expressions in extt. (A) and (B) ; note different readings and translate accordingly :—(*a*) *τὰ γέρα, τὰ γένη, Εὐμολπίδας, κατατιθέντας, τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει συνεδρίων.* (*b*) *τὴν ἐπιτιμίαν, διτάλαντον, ἔρανον, τῶν ἡγεμόνων τῶν συμμοριῶν, τὸν τριηραρχικὸν νόμον, τραγικὸς Θεοκρίνης.*

3. Translate :—

(C) Thucydides, Book I., chap. lxviii. (D) Herodotus, Book IX., chapp. lxxxvi. and lxxxvii.

4. (*a*) State the subjects of Thucydides' writings, and define concisely the essentially distinctive features between Herodotus and Thucydides as historians. (*b*) Had Herodotus any predecessors among the Greek historians? If so name them, and justify his claim to the title of "Father of History." (*c*) State the assigned dates of the birth and death of Herodotus, and the leading subjects embraced in his history, and indicate any historical theme which from its prominence contributes to the unity of the whole.

5. Translate :—

(E) Plato, De Republica, Book I., chap. xxii., down to *πρὸς ἀδικίαν.*

(F) Aristotle, Nicomach. Ethics, Book I., chap. xi.

6. Define the meaning of the following words as used by Aristotle :—*τύπος, ὕλη, διάθεσις, στοιχεῖον, εὐτράπελος, βωμολοχος, καταπλήξ, ἐνεργεία.*

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21ST :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

GENERAL PAPER.

Examiner, ... REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Enumerate the various dialects of the Greek language, and give the Ionic and Attic Futures of :—*σημαίνω*, *καλέω*, *σκεδάζω*, *μένω*, Name the dialect, and give the Attic forms for the following words :—*γαρύεν*, *αὐδάσομεν*, *λέγοντι*, *εὖντα*, *εἰμές*, *τίν*, *τύ*, *τυ*, *ἠνθον*, *πράν*, *πόκα*, *μέσφα*.

2. Give examples of the formation of Inceptive, Factitive, Desiderative, and Repetitive verbs.

3. Illustrate the use of *ἀν* with the Indicative, Optative, Infinitive, and Participle.

4. What are the Futures, Perfects, and Aorists, in all voices, of *αἱρέω*, *ἀνδάνω*, *κάμνω*, *κτείνω*, *ἵημι* ; and the Perfects and Supines of meto, metior, mentior, fundo, fodio, gigno, paciscor.

5. What cases are found after the following verbs :—*ἀκούω*, *ἕπομαι*, *φείδομαι*, *τιμωρέω*, *τιμωροῦμαι* ; caveo, misereor, dignor, potior ?

6. Give an account of the origin of the Greek drama, and the successive phases it assumed under the influence of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

7. In what form does Aristophanes criticise the rival dramatic powers of Æschylus and Euripides, and with what results ?

8. How many and what were the dramatic *unities* ? Define and explain them.

9. Name the principal festivals celebrated at Athens. State what you know of the Panathenæa and the Dionysia. Define the office of choregus, gymnasiarch and trierarch.

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B. A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 26TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK POETS.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Sophocles, Antigone, vss. 1231–1243.

2. (*a*) vs. 1229;—for what is τῷ συμφορᾶς used? vs. 1232;—how is the Dat. προσώπῳ used, and to whom does it refer, Haemon or Creon? Explain vss. 1234–37. (*b*) In vs. 1281, Wunder reads ἢ κακῶν for ἐκ κακῶν:—what is the force of the particle ἤ, and how do you translate the vs. with it?

3. Translate:—

(B) Æschylus, Seven against Thebes, vss. 818–842.

(C) Aristophanes, The Frogs, vss. 1117–1138.

4. (*a*) Scan the first six verses of extract (B). (*b*) Give different readings, translate accordingly, and state which you prefer, with your reasons.

5. (*a*) Point out and illustrate the chief differences between the Greek Tragic and Comic writers as to language and metre. (*b*) What was the origin of the χορός? What derivations of the word have been proposed?

6. Translate:—

(D) Pindar, Olymp. iii., vss. 34–52. (E) Theocritus, Idyl. II., vss. 1–21.

7. (*a*) Explain διχόμηνις, πενταετηρίδα, ἱπποσόα, and ἔντνε in ext. (D). (*b*) Write a brief notice of the metre and dialect of Pindar.

8. ἢ ζοοὶ εἰμές (ext. (E). How is this use of the masculine to be explained? Give Dawes's canon.

MONDAY, APRIL 26TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. How many tribes were there in Athens? By what arrangement did each enjoy its share in the administration of public affairs? What were the *demi*? How many were there?

2. Define the character and functions of the court of Areopagus, and state what changes were wrought on it by Pericles and Ephialtes.

3. Give an account of the object and origin and constitution of the Amphictyonic Council. Was its existence a benefit, or not, to the aggregate of the Grecian states? Give the reasons for your opinion.

4. Write brief notices of the leading statesmen, philosophers, and sophists, who were contemporaries of Aristophanes at Athens.

5. Where and under what circumstances was Philip first brought into collision with the Athenians?

6. Under what circumstances was Cincinnatus made dictator? How long is he said to have retained the office? Mention the name and date of appointment of the first dictator; also of the first plebeian dictator.

7. Give an account of the causes and circumstances of the enactment of the Agrarian Laws. What was the character and specific object of these Laws?

8. To what race of men did the Carthaginians belong and where was their original home? Describe the form of government and political institutions of Carthage. Give an account, with dates, of the causes and results of the Punic Wars.

9. (*a*) How did the appointment to provinces under the emperors differ from that in the time of the republic? (*b*) Give the titles of the governors of provinces under the emperors. (*c*) What changes were made as to the election of consuls?

10. Give a list of the emperors of Rome to the time of Vespasian, with the dates when they respectively ascended the throne. State the circumstances under which Vespasian was made emperor

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7TH :—9 A.M. TO 12.

EUCLID—ARITHMETIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner..... .....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The square on the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides.

a. If a perpendicular be let fall from the vertex on the base of any triangle, the difference of the squares of the segments of the base is equal to the difference of the squares of the sides.

2. If there be two lines one undivided, and the other divided into any number of parts, the rectangle under the two lines is equal to the sum of the rectangles under the undivided line and the several parts of the divided line.

3. The rectangle under the sum and difference of any two lines is equal to the difference of their squares.

4. In a given circle inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon.

5. Triangles and parallelograms having the same altitude are to one another as their bases.

6. Equiangular triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

7. The perpendicular let fall on any side of an equilateral triangle from the opposite angle is 3 feet long, calculate the length of the side.

8. Find the interest on £276 5s 8d at 6½ per cent per annum, for 85 days.

9. Reduce .05666′ to a vulgar fraction.

10. Subtract the fourth part of $\frac{3}{8}$ of a dollar from the $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$ of £1 10s 6d currency, and reduce the remainder to the decimal of £1 currency.

11. Find the greatest common measure of 2639 and 6721.

12. Find the value expressed as decimal of

$$\frac{(2\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{4} - 5\frac{1}{8})\ \frac{3}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{7}{8} + \frac{3}{5})}$$

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH :—9 A.M. TO 12.

FIRST YEAR.

TRIGONOMETRY—ALGEBRA.

Examiner, ... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Define the unit of circular measure, and calculate the number o seconds in it.

a. Reduce the angle 18° to circular measure.

2. Trace the changes of sign which the sine, cosine, and tangent. respectively undergo in the four quadrants.

3. Prove $tan.\ A = \frac{sin.\ A}{Cos.\ A}$; $Cos.\ A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + tan.^2 A}}$.

4. Prove $sin.\ (A + B) = sin.\ A\ Cos.\ B + Cos.\ A\ sin.\ B.$

$sin.\ A + sin.\ B = 2\ sin.\frac{1}{2}\ (A + B)\ Cos.\frac{1}{2}\ (A - B).$

5. Prove $tan.\ (A + B) = \frac{tan.\ A + tan.\ B}{1 - tan.\ A\ tan.\ B}$.

a. If $tan.\ B = 2$, calculate the value of $tan\ (45° + B)$.

6. Prove that in any triangle

$$Cos.\tfrac{1}{2}\ A = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}.$$

7. Divide 1 by $1 - 2x + x^2$ to 4 terms.

8. Resolve $a^2x^2 - 3a^2x + 2a^4$ into elementary factors.

9. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$ prove $\frac{a^n}{b^n} = \frac{ma^n + nc^n + pe^n}{mb^n + nd^n + pf^n}$.

10. Solve the equations

$$\frac{a(d^2 + x^2)}{dx} = ac + \frac{ax}{d};$$

$$\frac{7x+1}{x-1} = \frac{35}{9} \cdot \frac{x+4}{x+2} + 3\tfrac{1}{9};$$

$$\frac{3x-7}{x} + \frac{4x-10}{x+5} = 3\tfrac{1}{2};$$

$$\tfrac{1}{4}(2x - y) + 1 = \tfrac{1}{5}(7 + x);\ \tfrac{1}{6}(3 - 4x) + 3 = \tfrac{1}{2}\ (5y - 7).$$

11. Divide the numbers 80 and 90 each into two parts, so that the sum of one out of each pair may be 100 and the difference of the others 30.

12. The differences between the hypotenuse and two sides of a right-angled triangle are 3 and 6 respectively ; find the sides.

McGILL COLLEGE MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH:—9 TO 11 A.M.

SECOND YEAR.

CONIC SECTIONS,—SOLID GEOMETRY.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Define an ellipse, its focus, axis major, axis minor and eccentricity. Prove that the shortest diameter is perpendicular to the longest.

2. The tangent to an hyperbola at any point bisects the angle between the focal radii vectores to that point.

3. Draw a tangent to a parabola from a point without it.

4. In a parabola the subnormal is constant.

5. The plane angles which bound any solid angle are together less than four right angles.

6. If a right line be perpendicular to a plane, any plane passing through it will also be perpendicular to this plane.

7. If two lines intersect three parallel planes, they are cut into proportional segments.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7th :—9 A.M. TO 12.

EUCLID—ARITHMETIC.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, L.L.D.

1. Divide a right line into two parts so that the rectangle under the whole line and one part shall be equal to the square of the other.

a. If the length of the whole line be r, calculate the length of the greater segment.

2. Find the centre of a given circle.

3. If from a point outside a circle a tangent and a secant be drawn, the rectangle under the whole secant and the external segment is equal to the square of the tangent.

a. Describe a circle passing through two given points and touching a given line.

4. Equiangular triangles have the sides about the equal angles proportional, and the homologous sides are opposite equal angles.

5. Find a third proportional to two given right lines.

6. In equal circles angles, whether at the centres or circumferences, have the same ratio as the arcs on which they stand.

7 A square is described on a line 3 feet in length, and with the point of intersection of the diagonals as centre a circle 2 feet in diameter is described, find the distance of a corner of the square form the nearest point of the circle.

8. A cubic foot of water weighs 1000 ounces, a gallon of water weighs 10 lbs., mercury is 13.5 times as heavy as water, find what fraction of a gallon 1000 ounces of mercury will fill.

9. Reduce $\frac{2}{3}$ to a decimal, and verify the result by converting it back to fraction.

10. Extract the square root of 2.

11. Find a fourth proportional to 2.71, 3.05, .006 and .001.

12. Add together $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + 5\frac{1}{6}$; subsract the half of $\frac{3}{4}$ from the sum, and et wice the remainder by the third of $4\frac{1}{2}$.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

TRIGONOMETRY—ALGEBRA.

Examiner, ... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Prove $Cos.\ (A + B) = Cos.\ A\ Cos.\ B - sin.\ A\ sin.\ B$;
$1 + Cos.\ A = 2\ Cos.^2 \frac{1}{2} A.$

2. Prove that in any triangle $\sin. \frac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}$.

3. Define the two angular units commonly employed, and find the ratio of the larger to the smaller.

4. In order to find the height of a hill, a base-line was measured = 130 feet, and the angles of elevation of the top of the hill, measured at the extremities of the base were equal to 31° and 46°, required its height.

5. Given the height of the eye = h feet, prove that the distance D in miles of the sea-horizon is given by
$$D^2 = 1.5h.$$

6. The two sides and the included angle of a triangle are 330 feet, 270 feet, and 84° 35′ 15″ respectively, calculate the base angles.

7. Find the greatest common measure of $6x^2 + 13x + 6$ and $8x^2 + 6x + 9$.

8. Solve the equations
$$\frac{x}{a+x} = \frac{a+x}{x} - \frac{2a-b}{2x};$$
$$11x^2 - 9x = 11\tfrac{1}{4}$$
$$\tfrac{2}{3}x - \tfrac{1}{2}(x+5) - \frac{\frac{4}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{2}{7}} = 2\tfrac{1}{2};$$
$$2x + 3y = 9,\ 3x - 5y = 7.$$

9. Find the time between 5 and 6 o'clock, when the hour and minute hands of a watch are together.

10. Divide $x^6 - a^6$ by $x^3 + 2ax^2 + 2a^2x + a^3$.

11. Prove that if $\sqrt{a + \sqrt{b}} = x + \sqrt{z}$ then $\sqrt{a - \sqrt{b}} = x - \sqrt{z}$.

12. Find a number of three digits, each greater by unity than that which follows it, so that its excess above one fourth of the number formed by inverting the digits shall be 36 times the sum of the digits.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7TH:—9 A.M. TO 12.

THIRD YEAR.

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. State the principle of the composition of Rotations, and apply it in deducing the angle through which the plane of oscillation of a pendulum should appear to turn in lat. 45° in Foucault's experiment.

2. Prove that the altitude of the pole at any place is equal to the latitude of the place; and explain how the theorem is used in determining the figure and size of the earth.

3. Define parallax, and investigate a formula for determining it. Whence arises the necessity for this correction.

4. Determine the angle subtended at the earth by a section of its own shadow at the distance of the Moon; and state the use of the calculation.

5. Draw diagrams illustrating an explanation of the causes of the relative lengths of day and night at (1) the Equator, (2) the Poles, (3) lat. 66° 32′ (4) a latitude less than 66° 32′.

a. How is the duration of total darkness at the Poles much modified.

6. Investigate a formula for determining the periodic time of an interior planet.

7. Find the position of the image of a luminous point placed in front of a plane mirror.

a. If the mirror be in the shape of a square, within what limits must the eye be placed in order to see the image.

8. State the laws of Refraction, and describe the experimental mode of proving them.

9. Find the deviation produced in a ray of light falling nearly perpendicularly on a thin prism.

10. Investigate a formula for determining the relative positions of the conjugate foci for a double convex lens the radii of whose surfaces are given.

11. Describe the manner in which the solar spectrum is formed, explain its cause, and name the colours in their order.

12. Describe and explain fully the construction and action of the Magic Lantern and Solar Microscope.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH:—9 A.M. TO 12.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. State the principle of the composition of forces, and describe an experimental illustration of its truth.

a. The resultant of two forces P and Q inclined at the angle ϕ is given by $R^2 = P^2 + Q^2 + 2\ P\ Q\ Cos\ \phi$.

2. Find the centre of gravity of the perimeter of a triangle.

a. Prove that it is the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle formed by joining the middle points of the sides.

3. A weight of 10 lbs. is supported on an inclined plane, whose inclination is 30°, by a string passing over a pulley and having a weight of 1 lb. attached to the other end of it; find the angle between the string and inclined plane.

4. State the meaning of the equation $F = mf$. How is it proved to be true.

a. Find the velocity that would be produced in a body weighing 10 lbs. by a force of 15 lbs. acting for 1 second.

5. What should be the horse power of a steam-engine capable of raising 750 tons of coal per day of 12 hours from a pit 100 fathoms deep.

6. The part of the centrifugal force arising from the rotation of the earth which is employed in diminishing gravity, varies as the square of the cosine of the latitude.

7. State and explain the fundamental principle of hydrostatics.

8. A bucket half full of water is made to revolve rapidly round a vertical axis passing through its centre, find the form assumed by the surface of the water.

9. Describe the construction of the mercurial barometer, and explain how it is proved to measure the pressure of the atmosphere.

10. If the elastic force of a gas contained under a given volume be 29.25 inches at the temperature 56°, what will it become if the gas be heated to 300°.

11. Describe Nicholson's hydrometer and the mode of using it in determining the specific gravity of small substances.

a. If the standard weight be 300 grains, calculate the specific gravity of a specimen of a mineral whose first and second weighings give 25.36 grains and 102.33 grs.

12. Describe the construction and action of the safety tube.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7TH :—9 A.M. TO 12.

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS.

Examiners..... { ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.
HENRY MILES, LL.D.

1. Prove that for objects within 80° of the zenith, the correction for refraction is proportional to the tangent of the zenith distance.

2. Show that the enlightened part of the Moon visible to us is measured by the external angle between the lines joining the centre of the Moon to the centres of the Sun and Earth; and hence account for the phases of the Moon.

3. Investigate a method for finding the ratio of the mass of the Sun to that of the earth.

a. Calculate it, if the distances from the Earth of the Sun and Moon respectively be 91,500,000 miles and 240,000 miles, the periodic time of the Moon 27.321 days, and that of the Earth 365.265 days.

4. State Kepler's Laws, explaining each fully and clearly.

5. Account for the phenomena of the Tides.

6. The greatest and least apparent semi-diameters of Venus are 28″.5 and 4″.7. Calculate its distance from the Sun, that of the Earth being 91,500,000 miles.

7. When a pencil of rays is reflected by a concave spherical mirror the focal length of the mirror is a mean proportional between the distances of the conjugate foci from the principal focus.

8. An object 5 inches in diameter is placed at a distance of 14 inches from a convex lens of 7 inches focal length; find position and magnitude of image.

9. Describe the Newtonian telescope and find its magnifying power.

10. A river seems to be 8 feet deep, what is its real depth, the index of refraction being 1.336.

11. Explain fully the circumstances under which the Total Reflexion of Light occurs, and describe an experiment illustrating it.

12. The dispersive power of fluor spar is .022, find the dispersion produced by a prism of this substance of 6° 11′ angle.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH:—9 A.M. TO 12.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

Examiners..... { ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.
HENRY MILES, LL.D.

1. Find the resultant in magnitude and position of two parallel forces acting in opposite directions. What is the exceptional case?

2. If a body move uniform'y in a circle, the centrifugal force is

$$f = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

α. If a railway carriage weighing 7.21 tons, moving at the rate of 30 miles per hour, describe a portion of a circle whose radius is 460 yards, calculate its centrifugal force in tons.

3. Find the change in the number of vibrations of a pendulum in one day, owing to a change of place.

4. Shew how to determine by a geometrical construction the resultant of three forces acting simultaneously at a point in given directions in the same plane.

α. If the first and second of the three forces be equal and each denoted by 10, and act in directions at right angles to each other, and if the third force denoted by $10\sqrt{2}$ act at right angles to the resultant of the other two, assign the magnitude and direction of the resultant of all three.

5. Express the ratio of the power and resistance (P : W) when in equilibrium, in the cases of the *wheel and axle*, *inclined plane* and *screw*, and prove your statement in any one case.

6. How are the general formulae $v = fl$ and $s = \frac{1}{2} fl^2$ made applicable to motion on an inclined plane?

7. State Dalton and Guy Lussac's law and deduce from it the formula connecting the volume and temperature of a gas

$$V' = V \frac{460 + t'}{460 + t}$$

8. If the weight of 100 cubic inches of dry air at the temperature 60° F., and pressure 30 inches be 31.0117 grains, show that the volume of a given weight of air at a given temperature and pressure is

$$V = \frac{W}{5.375} \times \frac{460 + t}{p}$$

α. Calculate the volume in cubic fathoms of one ton of air whose temperature is 52°, and pressure is 30.52.

9. Describe the suction pump and determine the effective pressure on the piston.

10. If a rectangular surface 3 feet by 4 feet be placed vertically in water, with the shorter edge parallel to the surface and 2 feet below it, required the pressure sustained, supposing a cubic foot of water to weigh $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

11. State several modes of determining the specific gravity of a solid body.

α. Given the dimensions of a cube of wood, viz. each edge 20 inches long, and its specific gravity .500, to what depth would it settle down when placed to float in a liquid of specific gravity 1.240?

12. Describe the principal parts and working of the *Air-Pump*.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY AND THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9TH :—2 TO 4½ P.M.

ELECTRICITY.—MAGNETISM.—SOUND.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Describe Wheatstone's Rheostat and its use.

2. Explain the manner of ascertaining the distance from shore of the point where a submarine cable may have been broken.

3. Describe Delezenne's circle, and the manner of using it to exhibit the inductive action of the earth.

4. Describe the construction of Rhumkorff's coil, and explain its action.

5. What is the distinction between magnetic and diamagnetic bodies ? Describe any experiment exhibiting the diamagnetism of copper.

6. Give the rules for the construction of lightning conductors.

7. A bar of soft iron is held horizontally near the north pole of a magnetic needle, and the needle is found to be attracted, the bar is then turned up into a vertical position, and the needle is at once repelled ; explain this.

8. Describe and explain the matter of magnetizing by single touch.

9. How is the length of a wave of sound for any particular note ascertained by means of the siren.

10. State the velocities of sound in air, water, wood, and iron respectively.

11. Describe an experiment exhibiting the propagation of sound through a liquid, a sclid, and the air similtaneously to the ear.

12. Describe the sonometer and the manner of using it to determine the laws of vibration of strings.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 26TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GEOMETRY.

FIRST YEAR.—HONOUR EXAMINATION.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If any number of circles pass through the same two points, and any transversal cut them, the points of intersection form a system of points in involution.

2. If four right lines be drawn from the same point, so as to cut a circle, the anharmonic ratio of any four of the points of intersection is the same as that of the remaining four.

3. State and prove the reciprocal of the theorem:—"If a pentagon be circumscribed to a circle, and the extremities of any side be joined to those of the two adjacent sides, the intersection of the joining lines is *in directum* with the point of contact on the first side and the opposite angle of the pentagon.

4. If a quadrilateral be inscribed in a given circle, so that three of its sides may pass through three given points in a right line, the fourth side will constantly pass through another fixed point in the same right line. (The successive order of the sides being assigned.)

5. Draw a right line parallel to a given one, so that one of the parts intercepted by the circumferences of two given circles may be a maximum.

6. The six centres of similitude of three circles taken in pairs lie three by three on four right lines.

7. Given of a triangle, the base, vertical angle, and the bisector of vertical angle, construct the triangle.

8. Describe a circle which shall pass through two given points, and bisect the circumference of a given circle.

9. If perpendiculars be drawn from the angles of a triangle to an indefinite right line lying outside the triangle, and also a perpendicular from the point where the bisectors of the sides meet; prove that this perpendicular is equal to one-third of the sum of those let fall from the angles.

10. Find the locus of a point such that the sum of the squares of its distances from a number of given points shall be constant.

11. Inscribe a square in a triangle.

12. Draw a parallel to the base of a triangle so that the lower segment of one side shall be equal to the upper segment of the other.

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29TH:—9 TO 1.

ALGEBRA.

FIRST YEAR.—HONOUR EXAMINATION.

Examiner .....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. A person puts out £P at interest, and adds to his capital at the end of every year $\frac{1}{m}$th part of the interest for that year; find the amount at the end of n years,

2. A speaks truth 3 times out of 4, B 4 times out of 5, C 6 times out of 7; what is the probability of the truth of what A and B agree in asserting, but which C denies?

3. Find the probability that of two individuals whose ages are known, one at least will live a year.

4. Find the present value of an annuity to be paid for n years, allowing compound interest.

5. Prove the binomial theorem, when the index is a positive integer.

6. Assuming the expansion of a^x, calculate the value of a which makes the coefficient of x equal to 1; viz. 2.7182818.

7. Sum n terms of the series

$$1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \&c.$$

8. Find the expansion of $\log(1 + y)$ in a series, for any base.

9. Solve the equations

$$x - 1 = 2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{3}} + y^{\frac{1}{3}} = 3, \qquad x + y = 9$$

10. Find the number of variations of n different things, taken r together.

11. Transform 123 and 10000 from the nonary to the quarternary scale.

12. Apply the Binomial Theorem to find $(1.01)^{-2}$ to six places.

13. The first term of an Arith. prog. is $n^2 - n + 1$, the common difference 2: find the sum of n terms, and thence show that

$$1 = 1^3,\ 3 + 5 = 2^3,\ 7 + 9 + 11 = 3^3,\ \&c.$$

14. The sum of an infinite geometric series is 2, and the second term $-\frac{3}{2}$; find the series.

15. If m shillings in a row reach as far as n sovereigns, and a pile of p shillings is as high as a pile of q sovereigns, find the ratio of equal bulks of gold and silver.

16. If a oxen in m weeks eat b acres of grass, and c oxen eat d acres in n weeks, how many oxen will eat e acres in p weeks, supposing the grass to grow uniformly

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 26TH:—9 TO 1.

THEORY OF EQUATIONS.—TRIGONOMETRY.

SECOND YEAR.—HONOUR EXAMINATION.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the equation whose roots are the squares of the differences o the roots of the equation

$$x^4 + 4x + 3 = 0.$$

2. Find the sum of the cubes of the roots of the equation

$$x^4 - x^3 - 19x^2 + 49x - 30 = 0.$$

3. Solve the following equation in which the difference of two roots is 3

$$x^4 - 45x^2 - 40x + 84 = 0.$$

4. Solve the equation, having equal roots

$$x^6 - 3x^5 + 6x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0.$$

5. Show that the equation $x^5 - 4x^2 + 3 = 0$ has at least two imaginary roots.

6. Transform an equation, $f(x) = 0$ into another the roots of which are the squares of the roots of the proposed equation.

7. An equation of an even degree which is in its simplest form and has its last term negative, has at least two real roots of contrary signs.

8. In any rational integral function of x arranged according to descending powers of x, any term which occurs may be made to contain the sum of all which follow it, as many times as we please, by taking x large enough.

9. In any spherical triangle

$$\tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A + B) = \frac{\cos \tfrac{1}{2}(a - b)}{\cos \tfrac{1}{2}(a + b)} \cot \tfrac{1}{2} C$$

10. If we take any triangle on the sphere and its polar triangle, the sides and angles of the polar are the supplements of the angles and sides respectively of the primitive triangle.

11. In any spherical triangle

$$\frac{\sin^2 A}{\sin^2 a} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 a - \cos^2 b - \cos^2 c + 2 \cos a \cos b \cos c}{\sin^2 a \sin^2 b \sin^2 c}$$

12. If p_1, p_2, p_3, be the perpendiculars from any point within a plane triangle, upon the sides; P_1, P_2, P_3, the perpendiculars from the angular points upon the same sides respectively; then will

$$\frac{p_1}{P_1} + \frac{p_2}{P_2} + \frac{p_3}{P_3} = 1$$

13. Find the sum of the series

$$\sin a + \sin (a + \delta) + \sin (a + 2\delta) + \text{\&c. to } n \text{ terms.}$$

14. Prove $\sin a = a - \frac{a^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{a^5}{1.2.3.4.5.} + \text{\&c.}$

15. If the sides of a triangle be three consecutive numbers, and the greatest angle be double the least; show that the magnitudes of the sides are as 4, 5, 6.

16. The hypotenuse of a right angled spherical triangle is $75^\circ\ 20'$ and a side is $64^\circ\ 10'$ find the other side.

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29TH:—9 TO 1.

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY.—DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

SECOND YEAR.—*Honour Examination.*

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the condition that two conic sections, given by the general equations, should be similar, even though not similarly placed.

2. Given base and the product of the tangents of the halves of the base angles of a triangle; find the locus of the vertex.

3. Find the principal parameter of the parabola

$$9x^2 + 24xy + 16y^2 + 22x + 46y + 9 = 0.$$

4. Transform $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = c$, referred to oblique axes, to the axes of the curve.

5. The length of the perpendicular from the centre on the tangent to an ellipse is $\frac{ab}{b'}$

6. Find the locus of the middle points of chords, parallel to a given line, of the curve of the second degree, given by the general equation.

7. Find in trilinear co-ordinates, the equation of the circle circumscribing the triangle formed by the lines $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 0$, $\gamma = 0$.

8. If through any point O, on the circumference of a circle, any three chords be drawn, and on each as diameter, a circle be described, these three circles intersecting at O, will intersect in three other points, which lie in one right line.

9. Given base and difference of squares of sides of a triangle, find the locus of the vertex.

10. Reduce the equation $Ax + By + C = 0$ (referred to oblique co-ordinates), to the form $x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta = p$.

11. Differentiate $e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$; $x^{\frac{1}{x}}$; $\sin^{-1}\left(2x\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)$

12. Expand $\log(1+x)$ by Maclaurin's Theorem.

13. Inscribe the greatest ellipse in a given isosceles triangle.

14. Find the integrals

$$\int_x \frac{2x-5}{(x+3)(x+1)^2}\,; \quad \int_x \frac{x^3}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\,; \quad \int_\theta (\sin\theta)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

15. Integrate $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c-x}\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}$

16. Find the value of $\frac{\cos x - \cos mx}{\cos x - \cos nx}$ when $x = 0$.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH:—MORNING 9 TO 12.

LOGIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Show how thought is dependent upon language.

2. Explain the processes denominated Abstraction, Generalisation, Determination.

3. What are meant by the Wholes' distinguished as Logical and Metaphysical?

4. What is a Proposition? Mention and explain the parts of which it consists.

5. What are propositions Universal, Particular, Indesignate?

6. What is meant by the Quality of Propositions, and how is the Distribution of the terms of a Proposition ascertained?

7. What is meant by the Conversion of propositions? Give the different modes of Conversion and the kinds of Propositions convertible in each.

8. Give a concrete example of Conversion *per contrapositionem*.

9. State the different kinds of Opposition of Propositions or Judgments, and give some explanation of each kind.

10. What does a Syllogism consist of? And explain the Formal Process of Thought that it implies.

11. State and explain the general canon for Syllogism.

12. Give the valid Moods, according to the old analysis of Propositions.

13. Distinguish the Four Figures of the Syllogism.

14. Reduce in a concrete example the Moods Camestres, Festino, Bocardo, Fesapo, Darapti, to their corresponding Moods.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH :—2 TO 4 P.M.

ENGLISH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. What is numerically the proportion that subsists in English between Saxon words and those traceable to a Latin source?

2. Give the general rules for discriminating between Anglo-Saxon words and those of classical origin.

3. Mention the different ways in which the Composition of words takes place, and give examples.

4. What are verbs of Incomplete Predication? Give examples of the different kinds.

5. What are Noun Clauses, Adjectives Clauses, Adverbial Clauses? Give an example of each kind.

6. State the principal considerations that determine the Concord of Collective-Nouns and verbs.

7. What is said to be the best way of reconciling grammar and usage in such cases as "It is I," "It is me;" "wiser than I," "wiser than me?"

8. State the rule for placing of the Article.

9. Indicate the different significations arising from the position of "only" in the following—"He only lived for their sakes," "He lived only for their sakes," "He lived for their sakes only."

10. Construct the following in a form without confusion of pronouns—"They were summoned by their kings when compelled by their wants and by their fears to have recourse to their aid."

11. Give the rules for the proper use of "that" and "which" or "who," employed as relatives.

12. Explain what is meant by the Prospective and the Retrospective use of the pronoun "it," and state the rule founded on this distinction.

13. Which are said to be the three errors against Purity of language? Explain them and give examples.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1869

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH:—9 A.M. TO 12.

LOGIC.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiners,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. State explicitly Thompson's reasons for rejecting the Fourth Figure and for retaining the Second and Third Figures without recource to the process of Reduction.

2. Give an exposition of Hamilton's system of Notation.

3. Explain the nature of the Rhetorical Euthymeme according to Aristotle's notion of it.

4. Give the Canon upon which the argument from Analogy depends and an exposition of the Syllogism of Analogy.

5. Give the substance of what is said on the subject of Classification.

6. Shew the necessity for a scientific Nomenclature and explain the four ways mentioned for the formation of it.

7. Give the substance of the section on the Sources of Principles and write out the table of Principles as given, with such critical remarks as occur to you.

8. What are meant by Formal Errors? and state the Methods given for dealing with Errors.

9. Give the substance of the remarks on the subject of Method.

10. Explain the Terms that are described as the Subordinate Parts of a science.

11. What objections lie against Aristotle's system of Categories and mention the other systems given.

12. Mention the principal points indicated in regard to Classification of the sciences.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1869.

THURSDAY, 15TH APRIL:—2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give a short historical account of the introduction of the Anglo-Saxon race into England.

2. State the theories in regard to the two leading dialects of of Anglo-Saxon in England and the general conclusion thence deduced.

3. Mention the principal inflexions peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon and the changes they underwent when the language passed into the Semi-Saxon form.

4. Enumerate the principal writers in Anglo-Saxon (prose) and give some short account of their productions.

5. Give the substance of what is said in regard to the Saxon Chronicle.

6. In what age and in what works does the naturalizing of words from the French become very manifest?

7. Mention the principal facts in regard to the history of the Anglo-Saxon language in Scotland.

8. Mention the three epochs in which chiefly the introduction of Latin words into English took place.

9. Give some account of the principal English writers in Latin during the eleventh and thirteenth centuries.—1st of those whose works are classed under the head of Regular Latin Literature;—2nd of Irregular Latin Literature.

10. Mention the principal facts in regard to the history and character of the Chivalrous Romances.

11. Which are the chief works in Anglo-Saxon verse that remain?—Give some account of them.

12. What are the peculiar characters of Anglo-Saxon Versification?

13. Give the substance of what is said in regard to the life and productions of Wycliffe.

14. Give the substance of what is said in regard to the history and poetical works of William Dunbar.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATION, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH:—9 A.M TO 12.

RHETORIC.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH. D.C.L.

1. Give the substance of the remarks on the subject of "entering on too wide a field of discussion."

2. Mention the different Classifications of Arguments as given by Whately.

3. Why is it necessary to discriminate between Logical and Physical Sequence?

4. State and explain the principal rules for estimating the value of Testimony.

5. State and illustrate by example, the argument from Progressive Approach.

6. Give the substance of what is said on "the error of concluding things to be *alike*, because they are *analogous*.

7. Show the necessity of distinguishing between Examples, as Arguments and as Illustrations.

8. Give the substance of what is said in regard to "the sentiments not being under the direct control of the will," and as to "How the feelings are to be reached."

9. Explain what is meant by Indirect Description.

10. Mention the principal points indicated in the exposition of the subject of "Charge of inconsistency."

11. Why is Eloquence said to be Relative?—Is there no standard?

12. Give the substance of the remarks on the subject of "character of those who support any measure."

13. Mention the principal rules for Perspicuity of Style.

14. State the rule given for "reconciling conciseness with perspicuity.

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH:—1 P.M. TO 4 P.M.

MORALITY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. How it is shown to be necessary in regard to Contracts, that the law must determine what promises are valid Contracts.

2. What is meant by Cause or Consideration in Contracts, and what acts or conditions does the law regard as such?

3. What objection lies against "equality" as the Rule of Contracts?

4. In regard to the nature and extent of Rights of Marriage, give the views of the Mosaic Law, of the Greek Legislators, of the Roman and of the English Law.

5. On what grounds may it be argued that Marriage ought to be accompanied with a Religious Sanction?

6. Why are actual and fixed laws said to be requisite as means for the Moral Education of the members of the State?

7. What is given as the Supreme Rule of human action? And why is the real existence of Rights and Obligations a condition requisite for the definite application of that rule?

8. The Irascible Affections have their moral office—explain this.

9. Give an explanation of the terms gratitude, Compassion, Commiseration, Mercy, Charity, Liberality, Admiration, Esteem, Veneration, Sincerity, Integrity, Temperance.

10. Reply to the objection that in many ages and countries, there is observable a disagreement as to Virtues and Vices.

11. Explain the distinction between Express and Operative Principles.

12. How according to Whewell, does the internal law of Conscience come to be established in the mind? And explain what are denominated the three offices of Conscience.

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B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH :—9 TO 12 A.M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Examiners ..... { VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.
REV. JOHN COOK, D.D.

1. Give the common chronological epochs of the history of English and Marsh's rectification, with his reasons for it.

2. Show the advantages that the Latin language presents both in regard to the knowledge of English and to the study of the science of grammar.

3. Give the substance of what is said as to the origin of the changes of forms in different classes of words in inflected languages.

4. Mention the principal instances of agglutination of verbs and pronouns observable in English, as spoken and written in the 13th and 14th centuries.

5. How is it shown that the universality of literature, by means of the press, tends to produce "the same course of thought and the same proximate conclusions?"

6. Show that poetry exerts a conservative influence in regard to the inflexions of a language.

7. How may the want of future tenses in the English verb be accounted for?

8. Give the substance of what is said in regard to English rhyme, its origin, defects and the suggestion for supplying its defects.

9. Describe the nature and effect of alliteration.

10. Give examples of languages consisting mainly of primitive words and words derived from them, and languages of a composite character.

11. Explain the difficulty with respect to language that has been felt by Christian Missionaries.

12. State the peculiarities that attach to the Interjection.

13. Give the term used for "verb" by the Germans, and the objections to it.

14. Explain the advantages of a scientific nomenclature derived from languages.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH:—2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiners..... { VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.
REV. JOHN COOK, D.D.

1. Give the substance of Schwegler's remarks on the philosophical speculations of the Eleatics.

2. State the principal points given in explanation of Heraclitus' Principle of Becoming.

3. In what respects is the Empirical character of Aristotle's philosophy manifested?

4. Give the substance of the Aristotelian criticism of the Platonic doctrine of ideas.

5. Explain the meaning of the terms Potentiality and Actuality as employed by Aristotle.

6. Show the Pantheistic character of the physical doctrines of the Stoics.

7. Give some account of the Emanation theory of the New Platonists.

8. State summarily the result of Kant's "Critic of Pure Reason."

9. In what respects are the principles of Kant shown to differ from the Empiricism of Locke?

10. Mention what you deem true and valuable in the Pythagorean philosophy.

11. Give an outline of the history of Plato.

12. State any important distinction that occurs to you between the Ethical doctrines of Socrates and Aristotle.

13. Explain the difference of Method in the philosophy of Aristotle and Plato.

14. What were the characteristics of the Roman philosophy.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1869.

THURSDAY, 15TH APRIL:—2 TO 4 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner,..... { VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.
REV. JOHN COOK, D.D.

1. How are the Active powers classified in the Text book, and how are they to be distinguished from the Sensitive and the Cognitive powers?

2. How are the Passions classified, and in what light are Self-love and Benevolence regarded in the classification given?

3. Give the substance of the Criticism of Cousin's analysis of moral Sentiment.

4. Shew that the essential characteristic of Volition consists in "the consciousness of a power of choosing between two alternative determinations."

5. Give the substance of the remarks that serve to shew that Personality is indefinable.

6. Explain the three forms of Unity, Plurality and Totality, in conception.

7. State and explain the error in the ordinary account that is given of the processes of Abstraction and Generalization.

8. What are Necessary Truths? How distinguished from Physical Necessity? Give the classification of them.

9. Explain the three forms of Unity, Plurality and Totality in Judgments.

10. Give Mansel's definition of Perception, state the objection to it, and give the answer to the objection.

11. Describe the true and apparent field of Vision, and give the reasons for believing that the apparent perception is not part of the original perception of Sight.

12. Give Locke's view of the origin of our ideas, first, as understood by the French philosopher, and secondly, by Mansel.

13. State Stewart's questions as to the theory of Morals, and give the views of Hobbes, Cadworth and Hutchison in regard to the first of them.

14. Describe the mental phenomema of Sleep and the additional peculiarity that attaches to the phenomena of Electro-Biology.

15. State the Form of Consciousness in general, and explain how the Form of the Representative Consciousness is to be ascertained?

16. Is it necessary to suppose that because there may be a logical division of the products of thought, there must be a corresponding division of Mental Faculties, and if not, why not?

McGIL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 5TH :—9 A.M. TO 12.

LANGUAGE.

Examiner ..... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Decline the article "se, seo, thaet."

2. Write out a synopsis of the declensions of nouns.

3. Give the signification of the following terminations, "er, had, esse, lac, ric, scipe ;" of the following prefixes, "and, be, for, mis, or, sam."

4. Write out a synopsis of the declension of adjectives, in both forms.

5. Decline the dual of the pronouns to which that number belongs.

6. Explain the formation of the numerals Tyn, Endlufor, Twentig, Thusend.

7. Give the inflections of a verb, in the simple order, in the different moods and tenses.

8. Give the inflection of the verb "Wesan."

9. Give the signification of the following adverbs, "æfer," "æghwanon," "ætsome," "awa," "eftsona," "elles," "gea," "geo," "hwon," "ma," "nalles," "swithe," "thonne."

10. Which are the cases governed by the following propositions, "Æt," "Be," "Bi," "Thurh," "Of," "To," "Mid," "On," "for," "from," "with."

11. Translate the following passage :

On tham dagum the Cirus, Persa cyng, Babylonia abræc, tha wæs Crœsus, se Litha cyning, mid fyrde gefaren Babylonium to fultume ; ac tha he wiste thaet he him on nánun fultume beon ne milite, and thaet burh abrocen wæs, he him hámweard ferde, to his ágenum ríce and him Cirus wæs æfter-fyligende, oth he hine gefeng and ofsloh.

12. Translate the following :

"Tha cwæth se cyningc, Leofe dohtor, thes iunga man is forliden, and he gecwemde me manna betst on tham plegan ; fortham ic hine gelathode to thysum urum gebeorscipe. Nat ic hwæt he is, ne hwanon he is ; ac gif thu wille witan hwæt he sy, axsa hine."

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH:—2 TO 4 P.M.

LANGUAGE.

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Which are the languages comprehended in the Teutonic branch?

2. Mention, with some historical account of them, the authorities for the Saxon conquest of Britain.

3. How is it accounted for that Danish words and forms should appear so late in the written English.

4. What are the circumstances that tend to show that the Celtic population was much larger in England after the conquest than is usually supposed?

5. What are the considerations that are adduced to show that the English language "must have imbibed a strong tincture of the French before the age of Chaucer?

6. Give the substance of Mr. Tyrwhitt's account of the origin of English Rhymes.

7. Mention the circumstances that have been adduced to show that Chaucer, in point of Versification was pre-eminent above all his predecessors and contemporaries.

8. Mention the principal specialties of pronunciation that have been suggested to reduce the number of Chaucer's irregularities in Versification.

9. Give the signification of the following terms as employed by Chaucer:—Bribe (noun), Algates, Als, Bargaine, Benison, Chapman, Clerk, Corage, Defende, Essoine, Fel, Fetise, Forword, Hospitalers, Journee, Jangler, Knave, Lenton, Lodesmen, Malison, Ministres, Nompere, Patren, Pomel, Sailours.

10. What are the reasons given by Trench for the excellence of the English version of the Bible?

11. Give the substance of what is said in regard to "words come back into use."

12. Show how proper names become words.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21st:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LITERATURE.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give an outline of the story of Palamon and Arcite as told in the Canterbury Tales; with critical remarks.

2. Describe the action represented in the "Liber Secundus" of the House of Fame, and give some account of the dialogue.

3. Give a short account of the life of Chaucer.

4. Give the substance of Hallam's remarks on the Versification of Surrey.

5. Mention the titles of the principal works of Sackville, and give some account of them, with the critical notices of Hallam in regard to Sackville's works generally.

6. Mention anything worthy of note that occurs to you in the poetical compositions of Gascoyne.

7. Give an account of the Early English Metrical Romances, and the state of the question as to the priority of the French or English Romances.

8. Give the periods that represent the Decline and Revival of Learning, and state the principal historical events generally adduced to account for its Decline and its Revival.

9. Give some account of the institution of Universities in Europe.

10. Give the substance of Hallam's remarks on the Metres of Modern Languages.

11. Give the substance of Hallam's Critique on Stephen Hawe's Pastime of Pleasure.

12. Mention the principal points adverted to in Craik's historical sketch of the Rise of Scholasticism.

13. What were the immediate effects with respect to polite literature of the cultivation of Scholastic Philosophy and Dialectics?

14. Give some account of the introduction of Canon and of Civil Law into the routine of Study during the 12th century.

15. State the points of Evidence that serve to show that the knowledge of the French language in England during the 12th Century was more diffused then has generally been supposed.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21ST:—2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

LITERATURE.

Examiner, ...VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give a historical account of the literary productions called Mysteries and Moralities.

2. Mention the principal facts as stated by Hallam in regard to the origin of English Comedy.

3. Explain the different kinds of Fable as given in Pope's preface to his translation of the Iliad.

4. Explain the three classified Unities, and show how far they are applicable to Epic Poetry and the Drama.

5. Give the substance of what is said in Pope's preface to the Iliad on Simplicity of Style.

6. What claims to respect in the history of English Literature have been advanced by Craik for the Earl of Worcester and Earl Rivers?

7. What writer, according to Hallam, furnishes the first example of good English language, and how does he characterise it?

8. Give the substance of what is said, by Hallam, in regard to the state of learning in England under Edward and Mary, and of its revival under Elizabeth.

9. Mention the principal authors in the early school of the English Drama.

10. Write an analysis, historical and critical, of the Play of The Midsummer Night's Dream.

11. Give the substance of Craik's critical remarks on the Fairy Queen of Spencer.

12. Give some account of the origin and progress of the English Novel.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 26TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HISTORY.

Examiner ..... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Mention the circumstances that indicate the critical condition of England on the accession of Elizabeth, and the expectations of the different parties.

2. Give the history of the Act of Supremacy.

3. Give a short account of each of the great Statesmen of Elizabeth.

4. Mention the principal points of the Bill of Uniformity of 1563, and the immediate consequences of moment that followed the Royal Assent to the Bill.

5. Give a historical account of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England; and of the fate of the Bill brought into the Lower House in 1566 to make subscription to the Articles a condition for the tenure of benefices.

6. In what event did the relation between the royal families of England and Scotland commence? and mention the important results of that event.

7. Give the names of the principal members of the Long Parliament.

8. What was the circumstance that immediately determined Charles I. to break off friendly intercourse with the Parliament?

9. What was the Solemn League and Covenant?

10. Give a short account of the career of Montrose.

11. What was the Habeas Corpus Act?

12. Mention the objects of the Triple Alliance and the more important events therewith connected.

13. What was the Star Chamber?

14. What is meant by the Revolution Settlement?

McGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 26TH :—2 P.M., TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY.

Examiner .....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Describe the territorial area occupied by the Anglo-Saxons in Great Britain before the invasions of the Danes.

2. Give a short account of the religious system of the Druids.

3. State the principal facts in regard to the earliest introduction of Christianity into Great Britain.

4. Write out a short biographical sketch of Dunstan and of Thomas à Becket.

5. State the principal facts in regard to the sovereignty of the Danish line—origin, duration, leading names, &c.

6. Describe the principal political and social institutions of the Anglo-Saxons.

7. Mention the circumstances upon which William attempted to found his justification for the invasion of England.

8. Give the date of the first regularly constituted Parliament, and mention the principal circumstances therewith connected.

9. Give an account of the origin of the dynasty of the Plantagenets.

10. Mention some of the chief provisions of the Magna Charta and the leading historical facts in regard to it.

11. Give a brief account of the events connected with the accession of Henry IV. to the Crown.

12. What were the grounds of the claims advanced by Edward III. to the Crown of France? Give a summary account of the English wars in France, with the date and attending circumstances of their cessation.

13. Give some account of the Feudal System and the Institution of Chivalry.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 5TH :—9 A M. TO 12.

LOGIC.

Examiner..... .....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Explain the distinction between the two-fold form of syllogism, internal and external.

2. Give examples of syllgoism in the two quantities of extension and Intension.

3. Shew that it is not the mere order of enunciation that constitutes the sumption or subsumption in a reasoning;—What does constitute it?

4. Give the formulæ for Inductive syllogism in extension and Comprehension.

5. State the Rules for a regular disjunctive syllogism.

6. Explain why we cannot conclude from the truth of the consequent to the truth of the antecedent nor from the falsehood of the anteceden to the falsehood of the consequent.

7. What objections lie against the conversion of Hypothetical to Categorical syllogisms?

8. State the result of Hamilton's discussion in regard to the figures of syllogism.

9. Explain the Fallacias denominated *Fallacia sensus compositi et divisi; Fallacia a dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter, et vice versa; Fallacia figuræ dictionis.*

10. Probations, in relation to their matter are pure or *a priori* and Empirical or *a posteriori*. Explain both kinds.

11. Probations, in relation to their form (internal) are Direct or Ostensive and Indirect or Apagogical. Explain both kinds.

12. What answer generally may be given to the question, "How can we know that there is a correspondence between thought and its object?"

13. Why does Hamilton limit error to probable reasoning? And give some explanation of the disturbing passions that influence us to the assumption of false premises.

14. What, according to Hamilton, is the only remedy for error arising from association?

15. Shew that signs are necessary for the internal operation of thought;—and how language becomes a source of error.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, &c., 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH:—9 A.M. TO 12.

LOGIC.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give some account of the Logical works of Boethius and Auerroes,

2. What periods have been assigned for the commencement of the Scholastic Philosophy? Whence the designation Scholasticism? What its distinguishing feature and which the three periods of its history, chronologically.

3. Give some account of the principal Scholastic logicians.

4. Give the substance of what is said in regard to the Logic of Kant.

5. Distinguish between Connotative and Non-connotative names.

6. Enumerate and give some account of the Classes of nameable things or Categories as given by Mill.

7. Give Mill's view of the function and logical value of Syllogism.

8. Give Mill's view of the subject of necessary truths.

9. Give the substance of what is said in regard to the composition of causes.

10. State, with some explanation, the four Methods of Experimental Inquiry.

11. Explain the Fallacies termed, "Petitio principii" and "Ignoratio Elenchi."

12. Mention the two kinds of Error, which from the use of Analogical words lead to confusion of thought.

13. Explain the Fallacy called *Fallacia accidentis.*

14. Mention some of the instances given in illustration of the Fallacy Sign for cause.

15. Give the substance of what is said on the subject of the "danger of maintaining too much."

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, IN MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, &c., 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH:—1 P.M. TO 4 P.M.

LOGIC.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D. C.L.

1. Give some explanation of the distinction between Thought and other phenomena of Consciousness.

2. What are the limits within which Thought is operative? And state the distinguishing character of its Laws.

3. "Individualise your Concepts does not mean Sensationalise them" —Explain this.

4. When I say that A is B, do I mean that the Attributes constituting the Concept A are identical with those constituting the Concept B, or what is the import?

5. Shew that the axioms of Geometry as usually given contain specimens both of Synthetical and Analytical Judgments.

6. Explain the Law or Condition upon which the Necessary Truths of Geometry rest.

7. Explain the Law or Condition on which the Necessary Truths of Arithmetic are founded.

8. What objection lies against the doctrine of the Eternal "Now?"

9. Supposing the fundamental principles of Pure Thinking to be Analytical or Identical Judgments, shew that Logic is not therefore false or futile.

10. Are simple ideas—those so denominated by Descartes and Locke conceivable? Give the reasoning on this subject.

11. Shew that Logical Dichotomy by Contradiction is not strictly a formal process.

12. Give the rationale of the process of Conversion of Propositions.

13. Explain what is meant by Equipollence of Propositions.

14. Upon what principle is the common doctrine of Hypotheticals supported? And give the substance of what is said in regard to that principle.

15. Show that Modality is not one of those forms that properly fall within the province of Logic.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST APRIL: 9. A.M. TO 1. P.M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY (ANCIENT.)

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. State "the Pythagorean Principle;" show how it was attempted to apply it to Ethics, and in what respect the Ethical ideas of the Pythagoreans were similar to those of Plato.

2. What place in Greek Mythology is assigned to the Mysteries; and how did they influence and become influenced by the growing spirit of philosophy?

3. What was the social character of the age in which the Sophists flourished, and what were the political conditions that favoured their popularity?

4. What was the Ethical Principal common to the Sophists, and by what process of thought was it advocated?

5. State some of the chief results of the teaching of the Sophists, and distinguish between them and the later Sophists.

6. Give an outline of the life of Socrates, with such notices of his personal peculiarities as Ritter mentions.

7. Give the substance of Ritter's criticism of accusations against Socrates, and of his Eulogy of Socrates.

8. Mention the principal apothems ascribed to Socrates that express his Ethical doctrines.

9. In what respect did the Ethical ideas of Aristippus agree with those of Socrates and differ from them?

10. Enumerate the different heads under which Plato arranges his Ethical opinions, and give the substance of Ritter's analysis of each.

11. Give Aristotle's definition of virtue with the substance of Ritter's critical remarks upon it.

12. Give an account of the Epicurean notion of the Supreme Good, and mention in what particulars the views of Aristotle and Epicurus agree and in what they differ, in regard to the question of human happiness.

14. What was the stoical idea of the rational soul and what important practical influences were evolved from it.

14. Give examples of the moral maxims of Epictetus, with the summary of them as it is drawn up by Ritter.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 26TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY (MODERN)

Examiner ..... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the substance of the Prolegomena of Grotius as given by Macintosh, shewing the principles of Morals prevalent in Christendom after the close of the Schools.

2. State the distinction between Thought and Feeling, and show how the want of this distinction affected the doctrines of Hobbes.

3. Explain the foundation Ethical principle of Cumberland.

4. State generally the doctrine of Cudworth on the subject of Eternal and Immutable Morality, and the defects in his attempts to explain the Essence of Morality.

5. Give the substance of the Moral Doctrine of Clarke.

6. Show how the necessary consequences of the principles of Hutcheson prove their unsoundness.

7. Give the substance of Stewart's remarks on Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments.

8. Explain the disposition of mind called Candour, in accordance with Stewart's exposition of it.

9. Give some account of the views of Shaftesbury on the subject of Virtue, as represented in his Inquiry, and point out the dangerous tendency of a predominating regard to the *Beauty* of Virtue and the *Deformity* of Vice.

10. On what grounds is the Supreme Authority of Conscience, as held by Butler, vindicated.

11. Give the general principles of Ethics according to Berkeley, as summarily stated by Macintosh.

12. Show that the Sensational System does not account for the facts of our moral nature.

13. State Stewart's opinion of Casuistry, and give your own.

14. Give the substance of Stewart's remarks on the Influence of Habits on Happiness.

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B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29TH :—9 A.M., TO 1 P.M.

MORAL AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give Rittar's opinion in regard to the obligations of Greek Philsophy to Oriental Philosophy; and state your own.

2. How is the obscurity that prevails in the earlier part of Greek Philosophy accounted for?

3. Which are the four distinct parts in which, according to Rittar, Philosophy presents itself in the pre-Socratic period?—and shew their mutual connection.

4. State Descartes' reasoning proving that the proposition, "I am, I exist, is necessarily true each time it is expressed by me or conceived n my mind."

5. Which are the classes into which thoughts are divided by Descartes? —and how does he endeavour to show that ideas bear resemblance to external objects?

6. What, according to Descartes' is the Source of Errors?

7. Give the substance of Morell's critical remarks on the subject of Metaphysical Researches in answers to Mr. Lewis' observations thereon.

8. How is our freedom of choice consistent with the necessity of acting from a motive.

9. Supposing the physiological facts of Phrenology to be correct, can it furnish a basis for a system of Intellectual Philosophy?

10. Give Reid's grounds of proof for the proposition that "all knowledge got by reasoning must be built upon first principles."

11. Give Reid's classification of First Principles, with such observations as occur to you.

12. Enumerate the Sources of Error and give a brief explanation of each class according to Bacon's classification of them.

13. State summarily Morell's objections to the Sensationalism of Mill.

14. What are the considerations that tend to strengthen the probability of the spiritual hypothesis in regard to the ultimate principle of human thought?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 19TH :—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Translate into English :—

> Oui, vous avez raison ; mais monsieur Trissotin
> M'inspire au fond de l'âme un dominant chagrin.
> Je ne puis consentir, pour gagner ses suffrages,
> A me déshonorer en prisant ses ouvrages :
> C'est par eux qu'à mes yeux il a d'abord paru,
> Et je le connaissais avant de l'avoir vu.
> Je vis dans le fatras des écrits qu'il nous donne,
> Ce qu'étale en tous lieux sa pédante personne,
> La constante hauteur de sa présomption,
> Cette intrépidité de bonne opinion,
> Cet indolent état de confiance extrême,
> Qui le rend en tout temps si content de soi-même,
> Qui fait qu'à son mérite incessamment il rit.
> Qu'il se sait si bon gré de tout ce qu'il écrit,
> Et qu'il ne voudrait pas changer sa renommée
> Contre tous les honneurs d'un général d'armée.
>
> MOLIÈRE, *Les Femmes savantes*, Ac. 1, sc. III.

2. Who speaks in the above piece ? And to whom ?

3. What did Molière wish to ridicule in *les Femmes savantes?* Which are the sensible characters, and which the ridiculous ones?

4. Point out all the regular and the irregular verbs in the first two sentences of the above extract. Prove the irregularity of those you call so.

5. What remark do you make on the verbs ending in *ger*, *eler*, *eter?* Give examples and some exceptions.

6. In which tenses are the verbs *bénir* and *fleurir* irregular ? What do they mean then ? Give examples.

7. Write the Participles Present and Past, and the future of the verbs *pouvoir*, *savoir*, *je vaux*, *que je boive*, *je crains*, *écrire*, *je lus*, *moudre*, *résoudre*, *vaincre*.

8. Translate into French :

He was in great dejection of mind ; but the news which he has just received has revived him. How many people cannot be convinced but by experience ! The sheep quietly feed on the grass under the care of the shepherd and the dogs. Napoleon Bonaparte was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the 15th of August, seventeen hundred and sixty-nine ; and he died in St. Helena, the 5th of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-one. He slanders every body. Do not say : That man is of one people, and I am of another people ; for all peoples have had on earth the same father, who was Adam, and have in heaven the same father who is God.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR. ORDINARY COURSE.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY M.A., B.C.L.

1. Translate into English:

Jamais jour n'a paru si mortel à la Grèce.
Déjà de tout le camp la discorde maîtresse
Avait sur tous les yeux mis son bandeau fatal,
Et donné du combat le funeste signal.
De ce spectacle affreux votre fille alarmée
Voyait pour elle Achille, et contre elle l'armée;
Mais, quoique seul pour elle, Achille furieux
Epouvantait l'armée et partageait les dieux.
Déjà de traits en l'air s'élevait un nuage;
Déjà coulait le sang prémice du carnage:
Entre les deux partis Calchas s'est avancé,
L'œil farouche, l'air sombre, et le poil hérissé,
Terrible, et plein du dieu qui l'agitait sans doute.
"Vous, Achille, a-t-il dit, et vous Grecs, qu'on m'écoute,
Le dieu qui maintenant vous parle par ma voix
M'explique son oracle, et m'instruit de son choix.
Un autre sang d'Hélène, une autre Iphigénie
Sur ce bord immolée y doit laisser la vie.

RACINE, *Iphygénie* Ac. v, sc. vi.

2. Who speaks in the above extract? To whom? Explain fully the circumstances.

3. Give a short résumé of the IPHIGENIE of Racine. Who had before him written a tragedy on that subject?

4. Translate into English the following expressions from *Iphigénie:* Chalcas est éperdu. Ce triste abaissement convient à ma fortune. Neptune et les vents sont prêts à nous exaucer. Il ne faut que nous suivre. Ce n'est plus un vain peuple en désordre assemblé. Elle accusait la lenteur du fatal sacrifice.

5. Translate into English the following sentences; fill up the blank by *le*, *la* or *les*, as required, and give the rules:

Vos cousins sont-ils majeurs?—Oui, ils sont. Etes-vous les mariées? Oui, nous sommes. Etes-vous la nièce de ce monsieur? Oui, je suis.

6. Write two persons of all the simple tenses of *savoir* and *connaître*. When do you translate *to know*, by *savoir* and when by *connaître*?

7. What difference is there between *chaque* and *chacun*? Give examples.

8. The king of Spain ordered Fernando de Talavera, the prior of Prado, to assemble the most learned astronomers and cosmogrophers of the kingdom to hold a conference with Columbus. That interesting conference took place at Salamanca, the great seat of learning in Spain. It was held in the Dominican convent of St. Stephen, the most scientific college in the university, in which Columbus was lodged and entertained, with great hospitiality during the course of the examination. The board of conference was composed of professors of the university together with various dignitaries of the church and learned friars.

WASHINGTON IRVING, *Life of Columbus.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

SECOND YEAR.—ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Quels sont les quatre littérateurs les plus distingués du dix-septième siècle? Faites connaître dans quel genre de littérature chacun de ces auteurs s'est illustré

2. Qu'est-ce qui a porté Racine à écrire la comédie *Les Plaideurs*? Faites le résumé de cette pièce.

3. Traduisez ces expressions tirées des *Plaideurs:* On n'entrait point chez nous sans graisser le marteau. Graisser la patte à un animal. Voilà mes guichetiers en défaut! Son timbre est brouillé. Courir les brelans. Je m'en rapporte à vous. Des gentilshommes des plus huppés. Je les mets à pis faire. Tais-toi sur les yeux de ta tête. Un amené sans scandale suffit.

4. Traduisez en anglais :—

Hé doucement,
Mon père. Il faut trouver quelque accommodement.
Si pour vous, sans juger la vie est un supplice,
Si vous êtes pressé de rendre la justice,
Il ne faut point sortir pour cela de chez vous ;
Exercez le talent, et jugez parmi nous.

Les Plaideurs, Acte II, sc. XIII.

5. Comment traduisez-vous la préposition anglaise *on* dans les phrases suivantes, que vous traduirez comme exemples? Our examination takes place *on* the 19th of April. *On* the day of which you are speaking, I was *on* leave. I found your letter *on* arriving here. I did not speak *on* that occasion. I am *on* duty.

6. Ecrivez au pluriel *oiseau-mouche*, *appui-main*, *bec-figue*, *garde-côte*, *blanc-seing*, *passe-partout*. Donnez les règles.

7. Dans quels cas fait-on usage de l'article devant les substantifs? Et quand ne l'emploie-t-on pas? Donnez des exemples.

8. Traduisez en français :—

As we carried on the former dispute with some degree of warmth, in order to accomodate matters, it was universally agreed that we should have a part of the venison for supper, and the girls undertook the task with alacrity, "I am sorry" cried I, "that we have no neighbour or stranger to take part in this good cheer. Feasts of this kind acquire a double relish from hospitality."—"Bless me!" cried my wife, "here comes our good friend Mr. Burchell; that saved our Sophia, and that run you down fairly in the argument." "Confute me in argument, child!" cried I, "you mistake there, my dear. I believe there are but few that can do that. I never dispute your abilities at making a goose-pie, and I beg you'll leave argument to me." As I spoke, poor Mr. Burchell entered the house, and was welcomed by the family, who shook him heartily by the hand, while little Dick officiously reached him a chair.

GOLDSMITH, *Vicar of Wakefield.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

Les réponses devront être faites en français.

1. A quelle époque la Renaissance a-t-elle eu lieu? Comment s'appelait le roi de France qui régnait alors? Comment a-t-il été surnommé? Pourquoi? Quel fut le plus grand poëte de son règne?

2. Nommez les principaux littérateurs, les jurisconsultes les plus remarquables, les architectes les plus fameux du 16e siècle.

3. Quels sont les deux plus grands poëtes tragiques de la France? Citez quelques-unes de leurs tragédies. Faites connaître la différence qui existe entre ces deux écrivains célèbres.

4. Donnez un résumé de la tragédie de Corneille *Le Cid*. Faites connaître les endroits les plus tragiques de cette pièce.

5. Quelle est la *morale* de cette tragédie. De quoi l'a-t-on justement accusée? D'où le sujet de cette pièce a-t-il été tiré?

6. Traduisez en anglais :

Mourir sans tirer ma raison!
Rechercher un trépas si mortel à ma gloire,
Endurer que l'Espagne impute à ma mémoire
D'avoir mal soutenu l'honneur de ma maison!
Respecter un amour dont mon âme égarée
Voit la perte assurée!
N'écoutons plus ce penser suborneur,
Qui ne sert qu'à ma peine.
Allons, mon bras, sauvons du moins l'honneur,
Puisque après tout il faut perdre Chimène.

CORNEILLE, *Le Cid*, Ac. 1, sc. vii.

7. Quand est-ce que Rodrigue tient ce langage? Expliquez quelle était alors sa position—comme fils—comme amant—comme homme d'honneur.

8. Traduisez en français :

As the fair happened on the following day, I had intentions of going myself; but my wife persuaded me that I had got a cold, and nothing could prevail upon her to permit me from home. "No, my dear," said she, "our boy Moses is a discreet boy, and can buy and sell to very good advantage; you know all our great bargains are of his purchasing. He always stands out and higgles, and actually tires them till he gets a bargain." As I had some opinion of my son's prudence, I was willing enough to entrust him with this commission; and the next morning I perceived his sister mighty busy in fitting out Moses for the fair; trimming his hair, brushing his buckles, and cocking his hat with pins. The business of the toilet being over, we had at last the satisfaction of seeing him mounted upon the colt, with a deal box before him, to bring home groceries in.

GOLDSMITH, *Vicar of Wakefield.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16TH:—2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS. ORDINARY COURSE.

Examiner.....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—*a*. „Das Schloß Boncourt."
b. „Der Sänger" by Gœthe. Page 64.*)

2. *a*. Decline in the Singular and Plural (prefixing the definite article to each noun) Volk, Blumenſtrauß, Schüler, Macht, Bauer, See. *b*. Give the meaning and Nominative Plural of Dorn, Thor (*n*.), Familie, Thurm, Freundſchaft, Geiſt, Zug, Arzenei, Welt, Ort, Bank, Hügel.

3. *a*. What nouns admit of the modification of the radical vowel in the Plural? *b*. What words may be used as substantives, and what is their gender?

4. What nouns belong to the *weak* declension? Decline Bote, Fürſt, and Herr.*)

5. *a*. State the rules relating to the declension of adjectives, and affix a table showing the terminations of the cases in both numbers. *b*. When do adjectives retain their primitive form? *c*. Which forms of verbs may be used as adjectives?

6. *a*. Decline the *relative* pronouns. Which words may be used instead of them, and how are they then inflected? *b*. Which adjective pronouns are declined like ein in the Singular?

7. *a*. Give some of the prefixes which form *derived* verbs, and some which form *compound* verbs. *b*. How does the conjugation of *derived* and *compound* verbs differ from that of *simple* verbs in the Present and Imperfect of the Indicative? *c*. How is the Past Participle formed in *regular*, how in *irregular* verbs? How in their derivatives and compounds?

8. *a*. Parse, and give the Present Infinitives of ausgeſprochen, gibt, zog, mitgenommen, wurdeſt, las, verboten, ſeid; wiedergebracht, gewandt, nimmt, geblieben. *b*. Write out the 2nd person Singular of all Tenses of the Indicative of „auffetzen."

9. *a*. What irregular verbs are *irregular* in the 2nd and 3rd persons Singular of the Present Indicative? *b*. Give the irregular forms of ſitzen, rathen, ergreifen, biegen, laſſen, verzeihen, ſehen, laufen, tragen.*)

10. Mention *eight* conjunctions which remove the verb to the end of the sentence.

11. Translate into German:—We *have been living* (live) in this pleasant little village (dim.) *these* (since the) last four years. When did Frederick the Great of Prussia and Joseph the Second of Austria live? We visited many fine cathedrals and old castles on our journey through Europe. Where do you come from, and where will you go to? Give the work to this clever tradesman. We did not believe this news at first, because it came *from* (out of) no good *authority* (source). The stories of old people are often very interesting. In many countries the most beautiful flowers grow wild in the fields and forests.—(Let us now return from our walk, for the sun is already setting, and we must hasten if we wish to reach our house before (the) night comes on (einbrechen).*)

REMARK.—The Questions marked *) to be answered by the 2nd Division only.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

SECOND YEAR.—ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner.....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

Reineke[a]) hörte genau vom Anfang zum Ende die Rede,
Lag[d]) und lauerte still und dachte[d]:) „Wenn es gelänge,[d])
Daß ich dem plumpen Kumpan die stolzen Worte bezahlte?
Laßt uns die Sache bedenken.“[b]) Er ging in die Tiefe der Wohnung,
In die Winkel des Schlosses; denn künstlich war es gebauet.[c])
Löcher fanden[d]) sich hier und Höhlen mit vielerlei Gängen,
Eng und lang, und mancherlei Thüren zum Oeffnen und Schließen,
Wie es Zeit war und Noth. Erfuhr[d]) er, daß man ihn suchte
Wegen schelmischer That, da fand[d]) er die beste Beschirmung.
Auch aus Einfalt hatten sich oft in diesen Mäandern
Arme Thiere gefangen,[d]) willkommene Beute dem Räuber.
Reineke hatte die Worte gehört, doch fürchtet' er klüglich,
Andre möchten[d]) noch neben dem Boten im Hinterhalt liegen.
Als er sich aber versichert, der Bär sei einzeln gekommen,[d])
Ging[d]) er listig hinaus und sagte: „Werthester Oheim,
Seid[b]) willkommen! Verzeiht[b]) mir; ich habe Vesper gelesen,
Darum ließ[d]) ich euch warten. Ich dank' euch, daß ihr gekommen;
Denn es nutzt mir gewiß bei Hofe, so darf[d]) ich es hoffen.

a. By whom and in what German dialect has the Comic Epos of Reynard the fox been originally written? Give its date. Which German writers have given the best version of it? Relate briefly the incidents which brought about the denouement treated of in the extract from which the above fragment is taken.

b. Laßt uns bedenken. In what other way may this form of the Imperative be expressed? Seid, verzeiht. State in full the rules, with exceptions, relating to the formation of the Imperative, and illustrate them by examples. What verbs have no Imperative?

c. War es gebauet. What word is here understood after gebauet? Show the difference in meaning between es war gebauet and es wurde gebauet.

d. Parse and convert into Present Infinitives the following forms of verbs:—lag, dachte, gelänge, erfuhr, fand, hatten sich gefangen, möchten, sei gekommen, ging hinaus, ließ, darf.

2. How is the Imperfect Subjunctive of *irregular* verbs formed? Give the 1st person Singular, of this mood and tense, of the above verbs (Quest. *d.*), and of ſtand, ward, half, befahl, ſtarb, brannte; kannte, ſpann.

3. How are the English *Potential* and *Conditional* moods expressed in German? Translate :—he *could* do it, if he would. We *should* not *have* thought that he *would come* now.

4. *a.* Of what gender are nouns ending in ſchaft, thum, niß, ion, or? What is their Plural termination? *b.* What nouns are used in the same gender for both sexes? *c.* Give the primitive forms of Segnungen, Tröſtungen, Unternehmungen, Verſprechungen, Vergnügungen. *d.* Decline :—a public edifice (plur. public edifices).

5. *a.* Instance some adjectives formed from adverbs of *time* and *place*. *b.* What adjectives are *indeclinable*? *c.* What adjectives *only* are written with a capital initial in German?

6. *a.* Write out the 3rd pers. sing., in all moods and tenses of the Pas sive voice, of „anbieten". *b.* Give all Tenses of the Indicative of 'I succeed.'

7. *a.* What prepositions may precede or follow the case they govern? *b.* What prepositions always follow the case they govern? *c.* What preposition is *only used* in combination with personal pronouns?

8. Translate into German :

There are many large towns within the boundaries of that realm. According to a letter which I (have) received to-day, we may expect our relations within a few days. The prince embraced the general on the battle-field, and thanked him for the victory gained. The voices of thousands who were assembled on the meadow below the town, welcomed the returning soldiers. Your son shows *a* great inclination for (zu) the sciences; it will be best therefore to educate him for a (zum) scholar. They asked me if I did not remember *having* (to have) seen them *before* (already), but I answered, *that* they were quite unknown to me.

9. Write a short sketch of the life of *Goethe*. What work of his bears the title „Dichtung und Wahrheit", and what does it treat of? Enumerate his principal dramas. Which of them holds the foremost rank, and what are its merits? Name the work which *Goethe* has made the medium for communicating his own opinions.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HEBREW.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Write the future tense of the verb למד in the Kal and Niphal forms.

2. Show the effect of ו conversive on the accent, and give the rule for its punctuation.

3. Give some general rules under which may be included the changes masculine nouns undergo in the construct state.

4. Add the pronominal suffixes (singular and plural) to the noun סוס in both genders.

5. Give some examples of nouns with prepositions בכלם, and definite article prefixed, in their contracted forms.

6. Give terminations of construct state of feminine nouns ending in ה; of nouns in the masculine plural, feminine plural, and in the dual, absolute and construct forms.

7. Show how the various examples of Segholates, as given by Gesenius, may be included under one general description.

8. Nouns having an immutable vowel in the nominative singular, form their construct forms how? Give an example, and add to it, the pronominal fragments in the plural number.

9. Give a general description of the tonic accents, as found both in the prose and poetic portions of Scripture; show their effect on syllabication; and give some examples, explaining, at the same time, the uses of the secondary accent *metheg*.

10. Write the preterite and future tenses of לבש, with the objective pronominal fragments.

11. Render into Hebrew:

If I do not discipline (משל govern) myself, I shall be miserable, and shall see nothing good or beautiful in life. Why should I not believe there is much good in the world, even though there be much wickedness. I will go to my dear good mother, and will prove to her, not only now, but always, that I am her dutiful and loving child.

12. Translate into English:

האדם בהולדו הוא קטן ונקרא יונק או ולל לשנ תים ימים חל ללכת ולדבר והוא ילר לשבע שנים ילמודעלשון והואש עלם ללש עשרה שנה הוא נעד לעשרים שנה הוא בהור לשלשימסשנה לאו בחו ושהלו והוא גבר או איש לשבעים שנה הוא וקן:

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HEBREW.

SENIOR CLASS.

Examiner.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Conjugate the irregular verb חסר in the Kal form.

2. Translate Psalms CXI, CXII, CXIII.

3. Analyze fully אודה (CXI. 1) פעלו (3, explaining change in vowels) מהלל (6) ימוט (5) ומלוה (CXII, 2) יברך (8) עשוים (7) נאמנים (6) הניד (8) להושיבי (5) חמנביהי (CXIII, 3)

4. Add the pronominal suffixes to the irregular noun שור.

5. Translate Zechariah, last six verses ch. I; first six of ch. II; first six of ch. III; last six of ch. IV; last six of ch. V.

6. Analyze thoroughly verses 13, 14 ch. I, verse 8 ch. II, and verse 4 ch. III.

7. Describe the Segholates, and show how the various classes of nouns given by Gesenius, may be reduced, by the application of certain general principles.

8. Give the future tense of the verb עקר in the Kal form, and the Preterite of the Niphal.

9. Translate first six verses in Genesis ch. IV; last 12 in ch. III; and Psalms IV and VI.

10. Write the verb למד in the Kal form, adding the objective pronominal suffixes in both numbers and genders.

11. Give the rules for ו conversive, and show how the accents affect the punctuation of words.

12. Translate into Hebrew:—I go to measure the house, to see what is the breadth thereof, and what is the length thereof. Upon the stone I place before thee, I will engrave the words of truth. Your hands have laid the foundation of this house, your hands shall also finish it. Whose are those olive trees upon the right side of the house and upon the left side thereof? The good man disperseth, he giveth to the poor, his righteousness endureth for ever, his horn shall be exalted with honor.

13. Translate into English—

יהי שם ה׳ מברך מעתה ועד עולם ׃טוב איש חונן ומלוה יכלכל דבריו במשפט. ויאמר אלי מה אתה ראה ואמר ראיתי והנה מנורת זהב כלה וגלה על ראשה ושבעה נרתיה עליה שבעה ושבעה מוצקות לנרות אשר על ראשה׃ חס כל בשר מפני ה׳ כי נעור ממעון קדשו׃

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 19TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHALDEE.

Examiner.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Give the rules for the Definite Article; and show what changes is causes in a feminine noun terminating with א.

2. Decline a noun in both numbers, and in all cases, with the definitet article attached.

3. Which letters are formative? which are servile? and point out the difference of their employment in Hebrew and Chaldee.

4. Explain the interrogative ה, and give the terminations of nouns singular fem. plural masc. and plural fem.

5. Analyze the following, writing with proper characters and vowel points :—*Ookra adam shemaan lechool béira ool'ofa dishmaya oolchol chevat bara ooladam lo ashchoch semach kekivleh. Orma A. shinta 'al adam oodmooch, oonseb chod me'el'ohi oomlay bisra techota.*"

6. Nouns ending in א form their plurals masc. and fem. how?

7. Show how Chaldaic words are formed from Hebrew by prothesis, &c., and give a list of the chief interchange of letters.

MODERN HEBREW POETRY.

1. Give a brief sketch of the character, language, images and allusion of Hebrew Poetry.

2. Describe the יתד, show its scriptural origin, and give an example.

3. Explain בית, רלת and סינר, and what is meant by masculine and feminine verse.

4. Give the substance of Sarchi's remarks on figures of letters, and figures of words.

5. Point and scan the following.

כילי ישן וירא בחלומו
והנה נותן לדל מלחמו
ויבהל וייקץ ונשבע באמונה
לבלתי תת עוד לעיניו שנה

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22ND:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Name the elements of the Chlorine group, and describe one of them.

2. Explain the terms Base, Alkali, Salt, Dyad.

3., State the properties of Phosphorus, and describe its principal compounds.

4. Name the metals of the alkalies, and describe one of them, with its principal compounds.

5. Describe Copper and Iron, with their principal salts.

6. State the composition and properties of any two of the following substances:—Flint, Gypsum, Atmospheric Air, Coal Gas, Sal Ammoniac.

7. Explain the preparation of common Sulphuric Acid, and the chemical changes involved in the process.

8. How is soda obtained from sea-salt, and what are its chief uses in the arts?

9. What is the nature of the slaking of lime, and how much quicklime and how much slaked lime can be got from 100 parts of carbonate of lime?

10. What properties distinguish Aluminium from ordinary metals, and to what use are some compounds of its oxyd applied in the arts?

11. What are the chief ores of Iron, and how is the metal obtained from them?

12. How can you detect Lead, Silver and Copper in solutions?

13. Explain the principles on which the use of the Spectroscope depends.

13. State the composition and properties of $Mn\ O_2$, $Fe_2\ 3SO^4$, $NH_4\ NO_3$, $Ca\ Cl_2$, $Na_2\ CO_3 + 10H_2O$.

McGILL UNIVERSTY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

BOTANY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the leading kinds of inflorescence, with examples of their principal modifications.

2. Describe minutely the Pistil, with the terms applied to its parts.

3. Describe the principal forms of the Gamo petalous Corolla.

4. Describe the structure of the seed, and state the distinction between Albuminous and Exalbuminous seeds.

5. Explain Fertilization in Phænogams, with the structure of the Pollen grain and embryo sac.

6. Describe the reproductive organs of Ferns and Mosses.

7. Describe the parts indicated by the terms *Placenta*, *Receptacle*, *Cotyledon* and *Radicle*.

8. Explain the natural system in Botany, and state the division into the larger groups, with examples.

9. Explain the terms, *Epigynous*, *Adnation*, *Cremocarp*, *Anatropous*, and describe the structures to which they are applied.

10. Explain the theoretical structure of the Flower.

11. What is the peculiarity of the Gynœcium in Gymnosperms ?

12. State the characters of Monocotyledones or Endogens.

13. State the characters of Anophytes.

14. By what microscopic characters can the wood of Exogens, Endogens, and Acrogens be distinguished ?

15. Describe the specimens exhibited, and refer them to their place in the classification.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22ND :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Name the classes of Radiata, with an example of each.

2. State the characters of *Echinodermata*, and describe the shell and its appendages in *Echinus*.

3. State the distinctions between *Brachiopoda*, *Lamellibranchiata*, and *Tunicata*.

4. Illustrate the characters of *Gasteropoda* by any well-known species.

5. Describe the locomotive and prehensile organs of *Clio* and *Hirudo*.

6. State the characters of the *Polyzoa* or *Bryozoa*, with examples.

7. To what class and order does *Nautilus* belong? State fully the characters of the class and order.

8. Describe the metamorphosis of one of the *Entozoa*.

9. Explain the differences between Insects, Arachnidans and Crustaceans, and the order of rank of these classes.

10. Describe the circulation and respiration of Fishes and Birds.

11. Give the orders of Birds or Mammals, with examples, and describe one.

12. State the division of the *Crustacea* into sub-classes, with its grounds.

13. Describe any class of the animal kingdom not mentioned above, with illustrations of its orders.

14. Characterise, and refer to its place in the system, any one of the following groups : *Porifera*, *Pteropoda*, *Trematoda*, *Batrachia*.

15. State what you know of the structure and classification of the animals exhibited.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22ND :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY IN, PART.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the Post-pliocene deposits of Canada and Western Europe, and explain the various theoretical views as to the climate which they indicate.

2. State the subdivisions of the Eocene Tertiary in the Paris Basin, and their supposed equivalents in England and America.

3. Describe the Muschelkalk and Lias, and state their geological relations.

4. State the geological relations of the following formations: Zechstein, Wenlock, Caradoc, Ludlow,—and describe one of them.

5. State in order the portions of the geological scale of chronology represented in British America, with their general geographical distribution.

6. What are the leading Botanical characters of the Flora of the Coal formation.

7. Give a detailed account of any genus of vertebrate animals of the Mesozoic period.

8. Explain the nature and origin of slaty structure and volcanic dykes.

9. Explain denudation, and some of the results which it produces in horizontal and inclined strata.

10. Explain the nature and mode of occurrence of Garnet, Ilmenite and Blende.

11. State the composition and mineralogical and geological relations of the principal ores of Iron and Lead.

12. Describe Cinnabar, Pyrolusite and Malachite, with their composition and uses.

13. State and explain the data for determining the relative ages of sedimentary rocks, and of dykes or unstratified masses occurring in them.

13. Name the Classes of Invertebrates represented by fossil remains in the Palæozoic rocks, and give an example of each.

14. State fully the mode of occurrence and origin of mineral veins.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1869.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH:—9 A.M. TO 1½ P.M.

(FIRST PAPER.)

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Define the province or class *Protozoa* and its sub-divisions, with examples.

2. State the characters of the corallum in *Zoantharia*, and describe one of the Silurian or Devonian genera.

3. Describe Homarus and Calymene, and state their zoological and geological relations.

4. Describe the animal of *Terebratula*, and state the differences between that genus and *Spirifer*, *Atrypa* and *Leptæna*.

5. Describe fully the differences between typical Arachnida and Crustacea.

6. Describe the structures of *Cyanea*, and state fully their relations to those of *Campanularia* or *Sertularia*, and the supposed relation of the latter to graptolites.

7. Describe a modern Tetrabranchiate Cephalopod, and mention some of its fossil allies.

8. What are the zoological affinities of the genera *Comatula*, *Cyclops* *Lymnea*, *Spirorbis*?

9. Characterize the *Plagiostomi* and *Ganoidei*, and give examples recent and fossil.

10. How are *Batrachia* distinguished from *Reptilia*, and what are the pecularities of *Palæozoic Batrachia*?

11. Describe two of the specimens exhibited, and refer them to their place in the classification.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1869.

THURSDAY 'APRIL 15TH :—9 A.M. TO 1½ P.M.

(SECOND PAPER.)

MINERALOGY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. State the methods of detecting by the blowpipe the presence of Iron fManganese, Sulphur and Silica in Minerals.

2. State in what ways and to what extent hardness and crystallin orm may be employed in determining Minerals. Give some example in the case of Minerals of importance in the arts or in geology.

3. State the chemical and crystallographic differences of the Felspars, and their geological relations.

4. Describe chemically the more important ores of Iron, and explain their geological distribution.

5. State the composition of Serpentine and Talc, and explain thei occurrence in metamorphic rocks.

6. Describe the mode of occurrence and geological relations of Tin, Rock-salt and Petroleum.

7. What are the more important chemical, physical and geological relations of Pyroxene and Hornblende.

8. Describe some of the principal Hydrous Silicates of the Zeolite sec tion.

9. What are the distinctive characters of Calcite and Arragouite, and of Pyrite and Marcasite.

10. Mention the more important Minerals containing Fluorine, Chro-- mium and Boracic Acid.

11. Name and describe the Sulphides of Copper, Lead and Zinc.

12. Give the names of the specimens exhibited, and the characters upon which your determination of them is founded.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1869.

MONDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 A.M.—AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

(THIRD PAPER.)

GEOLOGY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. The Laurentian and Huronian Systems—what are their structure and geographical distribution in North America, their useful minerals and the formations in other countries chronologically parallel to them?
2. Describe the Lower Silurian of Eastern America, stating the series of formations in Canada, and their probable European equivalents.
3. Give in a tabular form the series of Upper Silurian rocks in Eastern America, with their European equivalents, and describe one of the formations, naming some of its fossils.
4. Describe the Carboniferous system, with some of its characteristic fossil plants, and its distribution in America and Great Britain.
5. Describe the following formations, and state their geological position—Oriskany, Corniferous Limestone, Millstone Grit, Copper Slate.
6. What formations in Canada would be indicated by the prevalence of the following genera—*Phyllograpsus*, *Paradoxides*, *Pentamerus*, *Spirifer Zaphrentis*.
7. Describe the principal mineral deposits of the Lower Silurian formations in the Province of Quebec.
8. Describe *Eozoon*, *Scolithus*, *Ambonychia*, *Ophileta*, and state their geological relations.

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9. Explain the absence of the Permian in Eastern America, in connection with the observed relations of the Carboniferous and Triassic.
10. Describe the formations of the first period of the Mesozoic in Europe and America, with their useful minerals and characteristic fossils.
11. Name the characteristic reptilian and cephalopodous genera of the Jurassic period, and describe one of the formations of this period in Europe.
12. State the geographical distribution and subdivisions of the Cretaceous in America and Europe.
13. Explain the structure, fossils and geological age of the Lias, Calcaire Grossier, London Clay, and Coralline Crag.
14. Describe the Boulder Clay, and explain the theories as to its formation,
15. Describe the gold veins of Nova Scotia, and the graphite deposits of the Laurentian of Canada.
16. Mention the facts to be observed and noted in examining a natural section or exposure of rocks, and the methods of ascertaining and recording them.
17. State the methods of exploring for mineral veins and extracting their contents, with the differences between these methods and those employed in the case of minerals occurring in beds.

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18. Examination on Specimens.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BOTANY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. Describe the vegetable cell, with its several parts.

2. State the chemical composition of Cellulose and Protoplasm.

3. Describe the structures in dotted and spiral cells and ducts, and explain their formation.

4. Describe chlorophyll, starch and gluten with their uses to the plant

5. Describe one of the woody wedges of an Exogenous stem.

6. Describe the structures in the blade of the leaf.

7. Explain the relations of Carbonic Acid and Ammonia to the nutrition of the plant.

8. Describe the leading kinds of inflorescence.

9. Describe minutely the Stamen, with the terms applied to its parts and position.

10. Describe the Ovule, and the relations of its parts to those of the seed.

11. Explain Fertilization in Phænogams.

12. Describe the reproductive organs of Mosses.

13. Describe the parts indicated by the terms *Achenium*, *Stipule*, *Root-fibril*.

14. State the arrangement of Plants in groups in the natural system, and give the characters of the larger divisions.

15. Explain the terms *Gymnospermous*, *Æstivation*, *Parasite*.

16. Refer the specimens exhibited to their series and class, and describe the forms of their leaves and the character of their inflorescence.

FACULTY OF LAW, McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL, 1869

TUESDAY, APRIL 6TH.

CIVIL CODE.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

1. Quelles sont les sources de notre droit civil ?

2. Donnez les principales divisions du droit.

3. Comment un étranger peut-il acquérir la qualité de sujet anglais ?

4. Quelle différence notre droit actuel établit-il entre le citoyen sujet Britannique et l'étranger, quant à la jouissance des droits civils et la transmission de la propriété ?

5. Par quelles causes peut-on perdre la jouissance des droits civils ?

6. Qu'est-ce que l'absence ? quels droits les héritiers et les créanciers de l'absent peuvent-ils réclamer et quels procédés doivent-ils adopter pour exercer ces droits ?

7. Quelles sont les conditions et qualités requises pour contracter un mariage ?

8. Pour quelles causes et sous quelles conditions un mariage peut-il être annulé ?

9. Quelles sont les causes qui donnent lieu à la séparation de corps e qeulles sont les formalités requises pour l'obtenir ?

10. Comment se fait la preuve de la filiation légitime des enfants et dans quel cas le père ou ses heritiers sont-ils recevables à mettre en question la légitimité des enfants ?

11. Quels sont ceux qui ont droit à la tutelle, quelles sont les causes d'exclusion et d'excuse de la tutelle ?

12. Quelles sont les obligations du tuteur ?

13. En quel cas l'émancipation du mineur a-t-elle lieu et quel est son effet?

14. Qu'est-ce que la curatelle, dans quels cas et comment est-elle établie ?

15. Qu'est-ce qu'une corporation, comment sont-elles constituées ? Quels sont leur nature et leurs pouvoirs ?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7TH :—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE;

6 P.M. TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Quelles sont les dispositions générales du code sur le mandat ?

2. Les mineurs peuvent-ils être mandataires ?

3. Le mandataire peut-il substituer un autre dans l'exécution du mandat ?

4. Dans quels cas s'établit la solidarité entre les mandataires ?

5. Quand et comment le mandataire doit-il rendre compte ?

6. Quand doit-il l'intérêt ?

7. Dans quels cas le mandataire est-il responsable personnellement envers les tiers ?

8. Quelles sont les obligations du mandant envers les tiers ?

9. Quelles sont les principales opérations du commerce des courtiers et des facteurs ?

10. Comment se termine le mandat ?

11. Quelles sont les dispositions du code sur le prêt à intérêt ?

12. Quelle est la différence entre le dépôt volontaire et le dépôt nécessaire ?

13. Qu'est-ce que le séquestre judiciaire, en quels cas et pour quelles causes peut-il avoir lieu ?

14. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code sur la nature, la division et l'étendue du cautionnement ?

15. Dans quels cas et pour quelles causes la caution peut-elle agir contre le débiteur avant d'avoir payé ?

16. Quelles sont les obligations principales de la caution judiciaire ?

17. Comment s'éteint le cautionnement ?

N.B.—The first 12 questions are for *degree*. The whole of the questions for *Honour* course.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....PROF. ABBOTT, D.C.L.

1. State what elements are essential to an obligation; and what circumstances are essential to its validity.

2. From what sources do obligations arise?

3. State what classes of persons are legally incapable of contracting.

4. State the distinction in respect of their capacity to contract, between minors, under and above the age of puberty; married women and minors; interdicted persons and minors; and drunken and insane persons.

5. State the ordinary causes of nullity in contracts, and define each of them. Describe the effect of each upon the contract in which it occurs, and the remedy to which it gives rise.

6. What is the rule with regard to the consideration of a contract, as to its validity? What as to the necessity for expressing it in the contract.

7. State in what respects the law respecting lesion is changed by the code, and in doing so point out the nature of the old law with regard to it.

8. State shortly the leading rules for the interpretation of contracts; and specially those applicable to language in contracts susceptible of two interpretations, to the necessity for inserting in a contract every particular convention that is rendered obligatory by it, and as to the party who should be entitled to the most favorable interpretation of it.

9. What is the effect of a contract for the alienation of a thing, and how is such a contract affected by delivery? Does the code make any, and what change in the old law in this respect? What distinctions arise when more than one contract has been made for the alienation of the same thing, and when delivery has been made to one or the other purchaser? Is there any and what difference in this respect with regard to contracts for the alienation of immoveable property?

10. State the effect of contracts as regards third persons, and describe the leading distinctions which present themselves in the consideration of this subject.

11. Give the general principles applicable to contracts in fraud of creditors, and specially those elements which require to concur to afford cause for annulling a contract on that ground. State the distinction between the remedies of creditors claiming debts existing before and after the contract complained of, and the prescription applicable to actions based on allegations of fraud of this character.

12. Define a *quasi* contract and a *quasi* offence, and point out the precise distinction between them. Point out the distinctions as to the parties capable of obliging themselves in these two ways.

13. Define the quasi contract *negotiomur gestio:* Explain the extent to which a person is obliged by his reception of a thing not due him, and the distinctions which arise as to his good or bad faith in so receiving it.

14. Describe the extent of the obligations of parents, tutors, schoolmasters and employers, for damages caused by children, minors, pupils or servants respectively. Also the extent of the obligation of owners of animals for the damages caused by such animals.

15. What is the consequence of the non-performance of an obligation? when and under what circumstances does the remedy of the creditor come into force? Is there any and what distinction in respect of the remedy, between obligations to do, and not to do a thing?

16. State how default is established, and point out any distinction in this respect arising from the nature of the contract, or from its terms. Describe the effect of stipulations for a penalty, and for liquidated damages; and state the difference, if any, between the old law and the code in this respect.

17. Define a conditional obligation, and describe the distinctions between suspensive and resolutive conditions. Of what nature is an obligation dependent upon an event unknown to the parties, but which had actually occurred when the obligation arose? Of what nature is an obligation with a term? If these be not conditional obligations, point out how they differ from that class of obligation.

18. Describe an alternative obligation. Who has the option of the things due under it? What is the effect of the destruction of the things due under it at different times; and point out the distinctions, if any, which arise from such destruction being caused by or without fault on the part of the debtor.

19. How may obligations *in solido* be created? What are the distinctions as to the necessity for a positive stipulation for solidarity of obligation, arising from the nature of the obligation? In what cases is solidarity produced by reason of the cause from which the obligation proceeds?

20. When is an obligation indivisible? Does the character of indivisibility extend to the damages for the non performance of such an obligation? Point out the distinctions if any, between an indivisible obligation due by two or more persons, and an obligation *in solido*.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH:—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M.;

AND 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M. FOR HONOURS.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiners.....PROFESSOR TORRANCE AND MR. TRENHOLME.

1. Where is the golden age of Roman Jurisprudence usually placed; what form did the cultivation of the law take in this age, and state what you know of the lives of the great jurists whose names are associated with it?

2. Mention the different sources of the Roman Law and define each.

3. Give some account of the works forming the *corpus juris civilis* and of the changes effected in Roman Law by Justinian.

4. How many forms of marriage were there in Roman Law, and explain each with respect to the formality of its celebration, its consequences and the period when it prevailed?

5. Define *tutela*; how many kinds were there in Roman Law, and explain each? How many and what kinds exist in our law?

6. Was a person under a certain age obliged to receive a curator?

7. Define *res*, *bona*, *pecunia*. Mention some divisions of *res* in early Roman Law, and give the divisions of the Institutes, with the ground upon which they are based.

8. Enumerate the different classes of *res extra patrimonium nostrum* and define each.

6. When did a person acquire or lose the ownership in animals *feræ naturae*, in animals wounded by him in the chase, and in bees escaped from a hive, and what is our law on these subjects?

10. Define *thesaurus*; to whom did it belong? To whom is it given by our law and to whom by the English law?

11. Explain the action *de tigno injuncto* and point out its exceptional character and the grounds therefor.

12. To whom did the Roman Law give islands formed in rivers and streams and what is our law on the subject?

13. How were servitudes created and how terminated?

14. Mention the personal servitudes and the rights and obligations of the person enjoying them in each case?

The following questions are for honors.

15. Mention some of the causes that successively contributed to the improvement of the Roman Law?

16. How was legitimation effected? By whom was legitimation by subsequent marriage introduced, what were the conditions necessary to its validity, and how did it differ in its effects from legitimation in our law?

17. Explain *satisdatio tutorum vel curatorum: excusationes tutorum vel curatorum*, pointing out the resemblances and differences that exist in our law.

18. Under what class of *res* were the sea and sea-shore (*mare et litus maris*) placed, and what is the rule among modern nations as to jurisdiction over these?

19. Mention the different kinds of accession and some of the leading rules on the subject?

20. How are real servitudes divided, and what is it that determines the character of the servitude? Mention some of the principal servitudes of each kind.

21. Explain *emphytensis, superficies* and *jus pignoris*.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7TH.—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE;
6 P.M. TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Quelles sont les dispositions générales du code sur le contrat de vente ?

2. Expliquez la capacité d'acheter ou de vendre.

3. Quelles sont les choses qui peuvent être vendues ?

4. Comment s'opère la délivrance ?

5. Expliquez la garantie.

6. Dans quels cas l'acheteur doit-il l'intérêt du prix ?

7. Comment s'opère la vente des créances et droits d'action ?

8. Quelles sont les dispositions générales du code sur le louage des choses ?

9. Quel est le droit privilégié du locateur pour le paiement de son loyer ?

10. La vente de la chose louée a-t-elle pour effet de casser le bail ? Expliquez les dispositions du code sur cette matière.

11. Quelles sont les dispositions de l'article 1608 du code au sujet de ceux qui occupent des héritages par simple tolérance du propriétaire, sans bail ?

12. Quelles sont les réparations nécessaires auxquelles est tenu le locateur ?

13. Le locataire peut-il louer ou céder son bail ?

14. Quelle est la responsabilité des voituriers par terre et par eau ?

15. Enumérez les priviléges sur les biens meubles.

16. Définissez l'hypothèque.

17. Quelles sont les dispositions du code sur l'hypothèque conventionnelle ?

N. B.—The first 12 questions are for *degree*. The whole of the questions for *Honour* course.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiners,..... ...PROFESSOR TORRANCE AND MR. TRENHOLME.

1. What was the order of abintestate succession by the law of the XII Tables and what were some of the principal changes and how effected, (1) prior to the time of Justinian and (2) by Justinian?

2. What was the *bonorum possessio* and state whether we have anything in our law corresponding to that *unle vir et uxor?* Whence *unde?*

3. What are the causes of obligations as given in the Institutes?

4. How many classes of contracts were there and explain each giving some idea of their comparative importance at different periods in Roman Law?

5. Define *commodatum* and point out wherein it resembles and differs from *mutuum* and *locatio-conductio.*

6. Was the *commodatus* liable for the loss of the thing caused by inevitable accident, and if so in what cases?

7. What were necessary deposits, and what important class of bailments are assimilated to necessary deposits in our law?

8. Mention the different kinds of sureties known to Roman Law with some account of each.

9. Why was it important in sale that the price should be in money?

10. When was the contract of sale perfected, and from what time was the thing sold at the risk of the purchaser? Explain fully.

11. What was the *actio serviana*, and does it exist in our law?

12. How many degrees of *culpa* were there in Roman Law? Explain fully.

13. What was the *condictio indebiti*, and does it exist in our law?

14. Could a sum paid by error of law be recovered back? What was the opinion of Pothier, and what is our law?

The following questions are for honors:

15. Define *obligatio*, and state how obligations are divided in the Institutes.

16. Mention the *contractus nominati*, a state under what four heads all innominate contracts may be ranged.

17. A borrows from B 100 pieees of gold, and before he pays them back the piece is lowered in value one fifth by the sovereign, what number of pieces is A obliged to return?

18. Define *venditio-emptio*, and state wherein it differs from sale as defined by our Code.

19. What were *arrhae* or *arrae*, and what new character was given to them by Justinian? What is the rule in our law where earnest has been given?

20. What are the principal obligations *quasi ex contractu*?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

PARTNERSHIP.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR ABBOTT.

1. Define the contract of partnership: state the modifications in the liability of the individual partners towards third persons, and towards each other which may be made by the articles of partnership.

2. Are any and what formalities prescribed by law for giving publicity to the description of the members of a partnership? What are the consequences of neglect of these formalities, as to the penalties for such neglect? and how does it affect the remedies of third persons.

3. What are the obligations of a partner in respect of what he has promised to contribute to the firm? and as to things contributed to it, of which it has been evicted?

4. If a partner is creditor individually of the debtor of the partnership, in what way should a payment to him be imputed? And how would the rule you lay down be affected, by an agreement between such partner and the debtor at the time of the payment?

5. What distinctions as to the person at whose risk things contributed to the partnership are held by it, arise from the nature of such things? What from the purpose for which they are contributed?

6. What are the powers of the partners as to the management of the business where no provision is made for it in the articles? How far may the general rule be varied by the agreement of partnership?

7. Define universal and particular partnerships. How are commercial partnerships divided? Define each class of commercial partnerships.

8. Describe the difference between a general partner and a special partner, in a limited partnership. Are special partners under any, and if any, what disabilities as to taking part in the business of the firm?

9. In what modes may partnerships be dissolved? What is the rule as to the dissolution of partnerships formed without limit as to duration? To what modification is the general rule subjected? How and under what circumstances may a partnership limited as to duration, be dissolved before the expiration of the stipulated term?

10. Have the former partners any, and if any, what powers with regard to the business of the firm, after dissolution? State the distinctions as to creditors' rights against the effects of the firm, and the effects of individual partners. Are there any circumstances under which persons who have been partners in a firm remain liable for debts incurred after their connection with it has ceased, and if there be, state them in detail.

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1. State the circumstances which are essential to the existence of the contract known as a bill of exchange. Also to that known as a promissory note.

2. Describe the obligations towards third parties, and towards each other, which are assumed by the parties to a bill of exchange. And point out which of the parties to a bill and to a note, stand in the same positions relatively to third parties and to each other.

3. Describe the obligation of an endorser *pour aval:* of an acceptor *au besoin*, and of an acceptor *supra* protest: and point out any distinctions which exist between them and ordinary endorsers, and acceptors; whether as to the nature of their liability, or as to the remedies against them respectively.

4. What is the effect of the omission of the words "value received" in a bill or note?

5. Define the expression "*bonâ fide* holder for value," giving an explanation of the *bona fides* implied in it, the nature of the facts requisite to constitute a "holder," and the description of value which must be given to entitle such holder to be regarded as a holder for value.

6. What facts respecting previous parties to a bill or note, are admitted by its endorsement?

7. What is meant by noting a bill for non acceptance? What notice thereof is necessary, if any?

8. What is meant by a bill or note being payable generally? Where is such bill or note payable? Relate the changes of the law which have taken place in Lower Canada with regard to the place at which bills and notes are payable.

9. What is the effect as to the other parties to a bill, of the payment of it by the acceptor? by the second endorser? by the drawer?

10. In what cases is the drawer prevented from availing himself of the want of protest or notice, upon the dishonor of a bill.

INSURANCE.

1. Define the contract of insurance, and give a general description of the matters to which it is applicable. Detail the matters to which it has already been applied.

2. State which kinds of insurance are commercial contracts; and which are not; and point out the reasons for the distinction.

3. To what extent, if any, must the insured have an interest in the object of an insurance? When must he possess such interest? To what extent can he recover upon a contract of insurance?

4. How are contracts of insuranceusually evidenced? Is the ordinary instrument essential in every case? Describe the distinctions existing in this respect.

5. How may policies of insurance be transfered? To whom? How far is the privity or assent of the insurer required?

6. What are the obligations of the insured as to the information to which the insurer is entitled? State the law on this point fully and in detail.

7. What is a warranty? What is the effect of it? What are the warranties implied in every contract of marine insurance?

8. When misrepresentation of a material fact has occurred, and a loss has followed; is it material tothe right of indemnity that the loss did not arise from any circumstance which was misrepresented?

9. What should a policy of marine insurance contain? Answer this question in detail; and state reasons for the insertion of every thing considered essential to the validity of the policy.

10. In what cases is the premium not due; and if paid may be recovered back? Point out the reasons for the provisions of law in this respect.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6TH.

CIVIL CODE.

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

1. Quand et par quels actes se font les conventions matrimoniales? Quelles règles particulières la loi a-t-elle établi concernant ces conventions?

2. Comment se forme la communauté de biens? de quoi se compose-t-elle? Quelles en sont les charges et dettes?

3. Quelles sont les clauses et conditions les plus ordinaires concernant la communauté conventionnelle?

4. Quels sont les droits des conjoints sur les biens de la communauté légale pendant qu'elle subsiste?

5. Comment se dissout la communauté?

6. Comment les créanciers respectifs des époux peuvent-ils exercer leurs réclamations contre eux pendant la communauté et après sa dissolution, v. g. le créancier du mari ou de la femme pour une dette antérieure au mariage, de même pour une dette contractée pendant le mariage?

7. Pour quelles causes la femme ou ses héritiers peuvent-ils réclamer indemnité contre le mari ou ses héritiers, après la dissolution de la communauté?

8. Qu'est-ce que le douaire, combien d'espèce, quelle est sa nature?

9. En quoi consiste le douaire légal est le douaire conventionnel de la femme et des enfants, quels biens y sont sujets?

10. Quand et comment se contracte l'obligation du douaire; quand est-il ouvert et comment la femme en est-elle saisie?

11. Quelles sont les charges du douaire pour la douairière et pour les enfants?

12. Comment finit le douaire et pour quelles causes une femme peut-elle être privée de son douaire?

13. Sous quelles conditions les enfants peuvent-ils réclamer leur douaire?

14. Quelles aliénations faites pendant le mariage des propriétés sujettes au douaire font perdre le droit des enfants au douaire sur ces propriétés et quelles sont leurs réclamations contre les héritiers du père en pareil cas?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY APRIL 8TH:—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

AND 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M. FOR HONORS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiners.....PROFESSORS TORRANCE AND TRENHOLME.

1. In how many ways may a person by our law dispose of his property by gratuitous title? Define each pointing out essential differences.

2. A being about to die or incur civil death hands to B. as a gift a sum of £100; is the givit valid, and on which principle is the law based in this matter?

3. In what form must all gifts and acceptances thereof be made and what exceptions to the general rule?

4. May a gift be accepted after the death either of the donor or donee? Give reasons.

5. What was insinuation of gifts; whence did it derive its origin and when was it supplanted in our law?

6. What was the *actio pauliana* and does it exist in our law?

7. Mention some of the principal features that distinguish gifts by contract of marriage from ordinary gifts *inter vivos*?

8. Mention some of the principal changes effected by the code in the law of gifts (1) as to the capacity of different persons and classes of persons to make or receive gifts; (2) as to acceptance and delivery in gifts; (3) as to the revocation of gifts; (4) as to the enumeration of moveables in gifts.

9. How many kinds of wills exist in our law and explain each?

10. May a will void as a will in the form in which in purports to be made nevertheless be valid as a will in another form?

11. Mention the principal changes effected by our code respecting wills?

12. What is the right of accrual (*jus accrescendi*) between legatees and when does it take place?

13. Mention some of the leading rules to be born in mind in the adduction of evidence.

14. Define evidence and mention its different kinds, stating how each kind may be contradicted or disproved.

15. What was the law of evidence in force in Lower Canada at the time of the Conquest and give a sketch of the more important changes that have taken place in it since that date mentioning the ordinances and statutes effecting the same.

16. What crimes render a person incompetent as a witness on account of infamy and state whether in all cases this is a perpetual infamy according to our statutes?

17. What matters may be proved by testimony of witnesses and how many witnesses are necessary to established a fact?

18. What four general rules does Pothier deduce from the Ord. of 1667 respecting the admissibility of parol evidence?

19. What was the Statute of Frauds and which of its provisions exist in our law? How and when were they introduced?

20. How are presumptions divided and define each kind?

The following questions are for honors:

21. Mention some of the consequences that follow respectively from the doctrine (1) that a gift is a contract: (2) that it is irrevocable: (3) that it must be gratuitous.

22. What is the right of separation of property (*séparation de patrimoine*) and when and by whom may it be exercised?

23. What ordinances in France regulated the law respecting gifts, wills and substitutions at the time Pothier wrote and were these ordinnces ever law in Lower Canada? Give reasons.

24. Why is it important to know the law respecting gifts in force before the Code as well as under the Code?

25. From what time does the legatee acquire rights which are transmissible to his heirs?

26. How many kinds of substitutions are there in Lower Canada, and define each?

27. What is the legal presumption that arises from a marriage in Lower Canada without a written contract of marriage, and does the same presumption exist in case of persons marrying in England who afterwards remove to Lower Canada? Explain the principle on which the law proceeds in these matters.

28. What are the different kinds of oaths that may be administered to an opposite party in a suit, and explain each?

29. How is the *juramentum judiciale* divided, and when is each properly administered?

30. Mention instances in our law where a person is allowed to give testimony for himself.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7th.—4 P.M TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE;
6 P.M. TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,..... PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Expliquez la prescription acquisitive.

2. Expliquez la prescription extinctive ou libératoire.

3. Peut-on renoncer d'avance à la prescription ?

4. Les Tribunaux peuvent-ils suppléer d'office la prescription ?

5. Quelle est la possession requise pour la prescription ?

6. Enumérez les causes principales qui empêchent la prescription ?

7. Comment la prescription a-t-elle lieu contre l'Eglise ?

8. Quelles sont les causes qui interrompent la prescription ?

9. Quelles sont les causes qui suspendent le cours de la prescription ?

10. Dans quels cas la prescription de trente ans s'applique-t-elle ?

11. Dans quels cas un titre-nouvel doit-il être fourni ?

12. Comment s'acquiert la prescription par les tiers-acquéreurs ?

13. Après quel laps de temps, les architectes et les entrepreneurs sont-ils déchargés de leur garantie ?

14. Dans quels cas l'action est-elle prescrite par cinq ans ? par deux ans ? par un an ?

15. Dans quels cas de prescription la créance est absolument éteinte et nulle action ne peut être reçue ?

16. Quelle est la différence entre la contrainte par corps pour causes d'action civile, pour rébellion à justice et pour mépris de cour ?

17. Expliquez la nature, l'étendue et la durée de la contrainte par corps contre le gardien.

18. Dans quels cas et comment s'opère l'arrestation d'un débiteur pour dettes par bref de *copias ad respondendum ?*

N. B.—The first 12 questions are for the *Degree*. All the 18 questions for the *Honour* course.

McGILL COLLEGE, MOMTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH :—4 TO 6 P.M.

CRIMINAL LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....PROF. CARTER.

1. Give a definition of the crime of larceny and state all the circumstances necessary to constitute the offence.

2. State the rule applicable to the fraudulent conversion of goods, where the original taking, may have been *bonâ fide* and without any fraudulent intent. Give instances in illustration of the rule.

3. What is the rule applicable to clerks and servants having the possession or care of the property of their masters.

4. Are there any objects, the taking of which does not constitute larceny. Give illustrations.

5. Define the crime of embezzlement and state all the ingredients necessary to constitute it.

6. State in what respect the crime of embezzlement differs from that of larceny; and give instances illustrating their distinctive characteristics.

7. Define the offence of obtaining property under false pretenses, and the necessary ingredients to constitute it; and in what respect it differs from a mere deceit or fraud.

8. Define the crime of robbery and its characteristics.

9. In what respect does it differ from larceny?

10. Define the crime of burglary and state all the circumstances necessary to constitute it.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FORTHE

ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL, 1869.

APRIL 20TH:—4 TO 7 P.M.

ROMAN LAW.

Examiners.....PROF. TORRANCE AND MR. TRENHOLME.

1. Mention the different periods into which the history of Roman Law is usually divided, with the distinguishing characteristics, and principal jurists, of each period.

2. Give an account of *usucapio* and *præscriptio* in Roman Law, pointing out alogies in our law.

3. What was the *peculium* of the son, and what were the successive steps of progress in the law on this subject?

4. What was the *Dos* and what were some of the changes it underwent in Roman Law?

5. Explain the different kinds of wills in Roman Law, (including codicils), and point out their connection with and influence upon wills in our law.

6. Give some account of the influence exerted on Roman Law by the jurisdiction of the Prætor.

7. What was the law of abintestate succession established by Justinian and point out analogies and differences in our law.

8. Explain the different contracts *Re*.

9. What is considered a *survenance d' enfant* in our law sufficient to give rise to revocation of gifts? In what condition does the thing then return to the donor, and is the law the same in case of revocation for cause of ingratitude? Give reasons.

10. What is the conventional appointment of an heir (*institution contractuelle*) and to what extent does it exist in our law?

11. May the husband by our law dispose of all the property of the community by gift *inter vivos*; may he by will, and what is the effect of his doing so in the latter case?

12. Point out fully the importance at different periods since the Conquest of distinguishing between commercial and non-commercial matters in our law.

13. Mention the different persons and classes of persons incompetent to give testimony in our law, with the grounds on which such incompetency is based in each case.

14. What is the effect of absence of place and date in wills in our law?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE

ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL, 1869.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Examiner, ...PROF. ABBOTT, D.C.L.

APRIL, 20TH :—4 TO 7 P.M.

1. Give the definitions of the contract of sale according to the old law, and to the code. Point out the distinctions created by the change, and describe particularly the effect, if any, upon the doctrine of delivery.

2. Describe the changes, if any, produced by the code in the law of default, of damages, liquidated and unliquidated, and of penalties for non-performance of a contract. Point out the conflict caused by these changes with the rules which formerly were held to govern these subjects, and how far the principles on which those rules should have rested, are infringed by them, if at all:

3. Give a concise view of the rules of law governing the right of dissolution of partnerships, not limited as to time. State to what extent a partner has the power of withdrawing himself without legal cause before the expiration of the time fixed by the agreement between the partners: and the consequences of a partner's withdrawal from a firm, under any circumstances without the consent of his co-partners.

4. Define a "Charter Party:" "a Bill of Lading." In what respects can either of these instruments be used as evidence of the transfer or ownership of property? Describe the differences (if any) between the obligations of the owner of a ship under a "Charter Party," and those created by a Bill of Lading.

5. What is the effect upon a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, or upon the procedure in a suit for its recovery, of the omission of the words "value received?" State how far the negotiability of a note may be impaired by its form: or by the form of the endorsement upon it; and how far its negotiability is of necessity arrested by its payment.

6. What are the obligations of the insured as to the representation of facts concerning the subject matter of an insurance? State the effect of the misrepresentation or concealment of any fact, and all the distinction,, which arise in the discussion of that question. Describe the differences if any, between a representation and a warranty, as to their nature, and as to the effects of their proving to be unfounded in fact.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL, 1869.

APRIL 21ST:—4 TO 7 P.M.

Examiner, ...PROFESSOR LAFRENAYE.

1. Expliquez les dispositions du code sur la promesse de vente ?
2. Expliquez le droit de résolution d'une vente d'immeuble faute de paiement du prix ?
3. Qu'entendez-vous par la faculté de réméré et quel est son effet ?
4. Dans quels cas le locateur peut-il exercer un droit d'action pour résilier le bail ?
5. Le locataire a-t-il le droit d'enlever les améliorations qu'il a faites à la chose louée ?
6. Comment se termine le contrat de louage des choses ?
7. Expliquez les dispositions du code sur les transactions ?
8. Quelles sont les principales dispositions du code sur les rentes viagères ?
9. La dation en paiement décharge-t-elle la caution ?
10. Quelles sont les principales dispositions du code sur le gage ?

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

1. Quels sont les effets particuliers du mariage annulé dans le cas où les époux ou l'un d'eux étaient de bonne foi ?
2. Quels sont les pouvoirs du tuteur en ce qui concerne les biens du mineur ?
3. Quel est en général l'effet des actes passés soit par le tuteur soit par le mineur, sans autorisation du conseil de famille ou du juge ?
4. Dites ce que c'est que la représentation et sous quelles conditions elle peut avoir lieu ?
5. En vertu de quel titre un bien pouvait-il acquérir la qualité de propre de succession sous le droit antérieur au code ?
6. Les choses dont nous devenons propriétaires en vertu d'un droit qui nous a été transmis à un titre que fait des propres, nous tiennent-elles nature de propres ?
7. Le rapport en matière de succession se fait-il en nature ?
8. Les héritiers de la femme peuvent-ils dans tous les cas exercer le droit de reprise d'apport ?
9. La séparation contractuelle diffère-t-elle de l'exclusion de communauté ?
10. Comment chacune des parties est-elle tenue des dettes de la continuation de communauté ?

Examiner.....PROFESSOR CARTER.

1. Into how many classes are offences at common law divided ? Give a definition of each class fully.
2. Explain what is meant by Common law ; and in what manner and to what extent it forms part of the criminal law.
3. What is the difference between an Appeal, and the remedy by Certiorari ? Explain the law applicable to each, and the formalities to be observed in the prosecution of these remedies.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1868-69.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17TH:—3 TO 4½ P.M.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.

Examiner .....PROF. W. FRASER, M.D.

1. Describe the various Fluids concerned in the process of Digestion and explain their action.

2. Enumerate the Sensory Ganglia and explain how sensation is excited in each.

3. What are the functions of the Spinal Cord as an independent nervous centre? State the difference between a central and reflex spinal action.

4. Describe the minute structure of a voluntary Muscle, and the conditions requisite for its healthy action.

5. What is the average daily amount in health of the solid and fluid Excretory Products separated by the Kidneys? How is the amount ascertained and how is it influenced by diet and exercise?

6. Describe the minute structure of the Skin—the daily amount and purpose of its Excretory Products and how it is influenced by diet, exercise and temperature.

ANATOMY. 4½ TO 6 P.M.

Examiner .....PROF. W. E. SCOTT, M.D.

1. Name the membranes of the brain and give the boundaries of the lateral ventricle.

2. What are the relations of the internal carotid artery and what branches arise from it?

3. What are the tunics of the eyeball?

4. In what part or structure of the kidney are the malpighian bodies situated? and give the size of a malpighian corpuscle and of what it is composed.

5. From what plexus does the great Sciatic nerve arise, and mention what muscles of the thigh are supplied by it.

6. Enumerate all the muscles of the thigh, leg and foot.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1868-69.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17TH :—10 TO 11.30 A.M.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner .....PROF. WM. WRIGHT, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

1. Give the way to make Sulp. of Quinine and the chief tests (Herapath's, &c.) for its detection.

2. Describe Aconella, shewing how it differs from Aconitina, and in what it resembles Anarcotina.

3. How would you know if Chloroform were good? If bad, what might be the impurities, and how are they discovered?

4. Relate the effects of Atropia in health and disease. 1. Upon the renal organs. 2. In increasing the oxidizing process within the body. 3. As a direct stimulant to the sympathetic nervous system, and state the therapeutical uses founded upon such effects.

5. Mention some of the uses of Tartar Emetic, explaining its mode of action in the chief cases, and the dose or form to be prescribed.

6. State the rules to be observed in the application of blisters.

CHEMISTRY, 11.30 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR R. CRAIK, M.D.

1. What are the constituents of the atmosphere, their relative proportions by weight and by volume, and what is its density at different altitudes?

2. Describe the solar spectrum. What forces besides light are present in it, and how are they distributed?

3. Give the composition by volume of hydrochloric acid, water and ammonia, and describe the properties and mode of preparation of ammonia.

4. Describe the conditions in which the metals exist in nature, and give an outline of the principal processes by which iron and copper are obtained from their ores.

5. Describe hydrocyanic acid, the methods for preparing it and for detecting its presence in organic mixtures.

6. Give typical formul for alcohol, and for simple, double and compound others.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1868-69.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20TH:—10 TO 11½ A.M.

SURGERY AND CLINICAL SURGERY.

Examiners. { PROFESSOR GEO. W. CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D.,
" G. E. FENWICK, M.D.

1. What is meant by the Antiseptic system of treatment in Surgery? In what cases is the use of carbolic acid specially indicated, and in what forms is it employed?

2. Describe the different methods of Acupressure, and the advantages claimed for it over the Ligature.

3. Describe the symptoms and treatment of the four principal Dislocations of the Hip Joint.

4. Describe the symptoms and various methods of treatment, in Popliteal Aneurism.

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5. Describe the symptoms and appearance of the limb in "Fracture through the Condyles of the humerus." In what class of patients does this accident occur, in what position would you place the limb in setting it, and what the usual result?

6. What is abscision and what enucleation of the eyeball, describe the steps of each operation, and in what cases are they thought advisable?

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. 11½ A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner.....PROF. R. P. HOWARD, M.D. L.R.C.S.E., ETC.

1. Describe the more important symptoms and the treatment of Rickets

2. State the diagnostic differences between Capillary Bronchitis and Pneumonia, and the treatment of the former.

3. Describe the morbid appearances found in Tuberculous Meningitis.

4. What are the causes of Chronic Valvular Disease of the Heart, and the symptoms and signs of Mitral Regurgitation? What are the usual modes of death in Mitral and in Aortic Regurgitation respectively?

5. How may Diphtheria be known from Tonsillitis? Detail the treatment of the former.

6. What form of renal disease is produced by cold and by gout respectively? State the circumstances by which a diagnosis may be made between them, and sketch the treatment of Scarlatinal Dropsy.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1868-69.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20TH :—3 TO 4½ P.M.

OBSTETRICS.

Examiner .....PROF. D. C. McCALLUM, M.D., M.R.C.S.L.

1. Describe the changes that take place in the Uterus as the result of impregnation, and the process by which that organ is again restored to its former size after parturition.

2. What are the symptoms that would indicate the supervention of inflammation of the passages, or of exhaustion of the Uterus in laborious labour, and how would you treat each of those conditions?

3. Mention the circumstances that would demand version of the child, and give in detail the different steps of the operation.

4. What are the conditions which render the Fœtal head a cause of delay in the second stage of labour?

5. Describe Hysteritis as it occurs during pregnancy, and give the points of distinction between it and other affections with which it may be confounded.

6. Give the causes, symptoms, consequences and treatment of *Albuminuria* in pregnant women.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

4½ TO 6 P.M.

Examiners..... { PROFESSOR G. E. FENWICK, M.D.
" J. M. DRAKE, M.D.

1. Describe the signs of death which yield an approximation of the length of time life has been extinct.

2. What are the signs and appearances of death by drowning, and how does death occur in these cases?

3. In a case where a body has been found suspended by the neck, how would you distinguish between suspension during life, and after death?

4. Under what circumstances would a medical man be justified morally and legally in inducing premature delivery?

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1. What are the physical signs and general symptoms which indicate the existence of intrathoracic aneurism and in what various ways may that disease destroy life?

2. What is meant by aphasia, and with what lesion of the brain is that affection usually associated?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., HOLMES MEDAL EXAMINATION, SESSION, 1868-69

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28TH.

NOTE.—This Medal, founded by the Medical Faculty, is open for competition to those members of the graduating class who have undergone successfully their final examinations, and whose inaugural theses are deemed respectively worthy of 100 marks or more, the maximum number of marks for any thesis being 200. Complete answers to all the questions are equal to 400 marks (50 for each branch) making the total number obtainable 600. Six hours is the time allowed for answering the questions in all the branches.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR W. FRASER, M.D.

1. How is Animal Heat produced?

2. Enumerate the *Motor Nerves* supplying the muscles of the Eye-lids, Eye-balls and Iris; and explain the effect, on the function of these parts, of Paralysis of their respective nerves.

3. What is meant by Transformation of Tissue? Give the number of such and an example of each.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR W. WRIGHT, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

1. Explain the formation of Nordhaussen, Commercial, and pure Sulphuric Acid.

2. Give an account of the chief kinds of Cinchona Bark.

3. State the principal uses of Tannic Acid, and of the more important drugs of which it is the active ingredient.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., HOLMES MEDAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1868-69.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28TH.

ANATOMY.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR W. E. SCOTT, M.D.

1. Give the formation, relations and branches of the brachial plexus, and name the muscles of the superior extremity supplied by the following nerves, viz: median, ulnar, circumflex, musculo-cutaneous, musculo-spiral, and posterior interosseous.

2. Mention all the openings in the base of the Cranium, and the nerves and arteries passing through each, as well as the muscles that are attached to the temporal bone.

3. Enumerate the muscles of the abdomen. Give the origin, insertion and relations of the transversalis muscle, the boundaries of the spermatic canal, the course and coverings of direct and oblique inguinal and also of femoral hernia.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR R. CRAIK, M.D.

1. Give an explanation of the production of colours by interference of light.

2. What substances are produced when ammonia (NH_3) is caused to unite with hydrated acids and anhydrides respectively, and how do the compounds thus produced differ from each other?

3. Describe Chloroform; give formulæ for its preparation, and the means for detecting impurities.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., HOLMES MEDAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1868–69.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28TH.

SURGERY AND CLINICAL SURGERY.

Examiners... { PROFESSOR GEO. W. CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D , &c.
" G. E. FENWICK, M.D.

1. In what diseases or accidents is Tracheotomy advisable, what are the difficulties or dangers connected with the operation, and how should it be performed?

2. What are the diagnostic symptoms and treatment of penetrating wounds of the chest, attended by wounded lung?

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3. Describe the various alterations which occur in the urethra, perineum, urinary bladder, ureters and kidneys, as the result of stricture of the urethra of long standing.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Examiner ..... PROF. R. P. HOWARD, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., &c.

1. Give the diagnosis between Cerebral Hæmorrhage (Apoplexy), Uræmic Coma, and the Pseudo-Apoplectic seizures which occur in fatty degeneration of the heart, and the treatment in each case.

2. Describe the secondary effects of Neuralgia of the fifth Cranial Nerve, and explain the principles of their causation. Enumerate the varieties of Neuralgia according to the conditions under which they occur.

3. State the arguments against the opinion that Pulmonary Tubercle in man originates in the products of some local irritation, such as a diseased joint, a fistula, an abscess, as it is alleged to do in the Guinea-pig.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., HOLMES MEDAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1868–69.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28TH.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR D. C. MACCALLUM, M.D., M.R.C.S.L.

1. Describe the changes which the Ovum undergoes in its passage through the Fallopian tube.

2. Describe the diseases of the Placenta which give rise to Abortion.

3. Give the causes, symptoms and treatment of Accidental Hæmorrhage occurring before the birth of the child.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Examiners..... { PROFESSOR G. E. FENWICK, M.D.
" J. M. DRAKE, M.D.

1. Describe the signs of recent delivery in the living and the dead, and by what means would you determine the probable time that has elapsed since actual delivery?

2. What signs other than the hydrostatic test will prove that a child was born alive, and what are the facts with regard to the condition of the lungs which render the presence or absence of air in them unreliable?

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3. What is the difference between Presbyopia and Hypermetropia? State the causes of these affections and the physical condition of the eye in each.

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